THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 94. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Bourbaki and Eugenie.

His Visit to the Empress

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BOURBAKI AND THE EMPRESS.

A Detailed Explanation of the General's Visit to the Empress Eugenie.

The London *Standard* gives what wears the appearance of an authorized account of the recent visit of General Bourbaki to the Empress Eugenie. It says:—"General Bourbaki arrived at Camden House, Chislehurst, the residence of the Empress, on the 27th of September, the very day mentioned in the French newspapers as that on which, at the head of the Imperial Guard, he had driven back the enemy's columns from Metz as far as Briey. The arrival of the General was the cause of considerable apprehension to the Empress. At first she thought some dreadful catastrophe had happened to the army of Metz. Her tears were soon allayed, but her surprise was great when the General, replying to her questions, declared that he had only obeyed the orders of the Empress herself in leaving his command for some days and in coming to England. Her Majesty had given no instructions or commands, in word or writing, either to Marshal Bazaine or to General Bourbaki. A singular mistake had been committed, or an inexplicable fraud had been practiced. We have gathered the following particulars of this strange occurrence:—The Empress Regent had scarcely arrived at Hastings when a Frenchman, resident in London, presented himself at the Marine Hotel, and sought to introduce himself to the persons of her Majesty's suite. This person expressed a profound devotion to the Imperial dynasty, and the most lively regret for the misfortunes which had befallen it. In his view the Empress had made a mistake in quitting the territory of France; she ought to have gone with her Ministers to one of the provinces of France, or on board one of the iron-clads of the French fleet, and to have continued to exercise her regular powers. Not to oppose the revolutionary Government—in other words, to leave the field open to its action—was to sacrifice the interests of public order and to weaken the defenses of France before the enemy. The enterprising stranger thought it absolutely necessary that a proclamation should be addressed by the Empress Regent to the French people, in order that the functionaries nominated by the Emperor should be declared invested with their functions, notwithstanding their dismissals decreed by men destitute of all regular authority. In a word, he wished to assert the empire by acts which would not leave any doubt in the minds of the people of France of the strength of its claim.

M. N. obtained from M. Bismarck permission to traverse the lines of the army of Prince Frederick Charles and to go to Marshal Bazaine. His passports even authorized the bearer of it, on his return, to bring one or two persons with him. M. N. was, in fact, presented to Marshal Bazaine on the 24th of September, and informed him that M. Bismarck was determined not to treat for peace with the Government of Paris; that the settled resolution was to enter into negotiations with the legitimate representatives of the Imperial Government, or with the General commanding in chief of the armies of France. Monsieur N. appeared to feel certain that M. Bismarck would, in a negotiation so conducted, make every concession compatible with the interests of Germany, and would not insist on demands that would compromise the dignity of France. Her Majesty the Empress, he added, hesitated to sanction any negotiations with M. Bismarck. She wished, before taking a part, to confer with one of the chiefs of the Army of the Rhine, Marshal Canrobert or General Bourbaki. The mission of M. N. was to bring one of these two to England. M. Bismarck evidently lent himself to these pacific hopes. The passport signed by himself was proof sufficient on that point. After much hesitation, induced by the concurrence of truth-like appearances, yielding to a feeling of great respect, and not wishing to place any obstacle in the way of concluding an honorable peace, Marshal Bazaine resolved to call to his aid General Bourbaki. Marshal Canrobert, suffering from lameness, could not undertake a journey so fatiguing and so rapid. General Bourbaki, solicited to go to England, immediately replied that he could not leave his command because his leaving would be interpreted as a desertion of his duty. The Marshal soothed the honest scruples of the General by sending him a written order, and drew up for the Army of the Rhine an order of the day which explained the reason of this temporary absence. General Bourbaki doffed at once his uniform, put on the attire of a civilian, and left with Monsieur N., who was instructed to conduct him through the enemy's lines. It was at nightfall that the two travellers arrived at the advanced posts of the Prussians. A parley was sounded, but was not heard, and their journey was put off till the following morning. On the 25th the lines were passed without any hindrance, and by and by a Prussian Colonel made his appearance, who, for twenty-four hours, waited the return of M. N. This officer himself conducted the travellers to the headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles. The French General was determined to preserve the strictest incognito. He refused to be introduced to the Prince, and even to return the visit of the Chief of the Staff and Major-General of the Prussian army who called to present his respects. While M. N. remained at the quarters of Prince Frederick Charles, the General was conducted to the nearest station of the railroad. A special train has been ordered at the expense of the Prussian staff. General Bourbaki was rapidly carried to the Belgian frontier. It was impossible to have acted with more courtesy or with more earnestness.

DOOMED PARIS.

Horrors in Reserve—Effect of Prussian Shells.

A Strasburg correspondent of the London *Times* writes:—I saw, from the outside, the fire that was kept up against Strasburg during the few days that preceded its fall. *Le Courrier du Bas Rhin*, which was published until the very day on which the white flag was hoisted, gives a brief account of the effect the fire produced within. "It seemed," it says in its number for September 27, "impossible that the danger to our city could increase, or that more terrible engines of war could be employed than those which our besiegers had already brought into use. Last night, however, they proved to us that we had not yet seen the end of their resources, for they fired incendiary shells upon us from incredible distances. These shells, which generally weigh more than fifty kilogrammes (some of them weighed 150 pounds), contain several kilogrammes of powder, and are furnished with a fuse which burns during the passage of the projectile, and makes it burst at the end. The enemy fired a certain number of these shells from Schiltigheim or from the batteries of La Rotonde as far as the Grande Rue, the Rue du Bain aux Plantes, the Rue de la Fontaine, and Les Ponts Couverts. The shells were to be seen rising slowly in the air, then rushing headlong towards the ground. A frightful noise followed their fall upon the houses, in which they caused terrible ravages. One of them pierced three stories and burst in the cellar; others knocked down and smashed entire buildings, pulverizing whatever they touched. The German newspapers spoke lately of two monster mortars placed by the besiegers over our walls. They are evidently the two mortars which throw projectiles to a distance not hitherto attained by any artillery. Serious misfortunes marked last night and the evening that preceded it. The victims, killed and wounded, are very numerous. At the Marais-Kageneck there was a frightful catastrophe. In the Maison Mehl, situate close to the Saverne quarter, two projectiles fell almost at the same time, killing six persons and wounding twelve. In the Rue du Bain aux Plantes four persons were wounded in one house. In the faubourgs there were victims, as there are every night. How long the list will be of all these ruins and all these deaths!"

THE ROYAL EXILE.

Diversions of the ex-Emperor—He Investigates the Mysteries of the Prussian Service.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Wilhelmshohe as follows:—

The day when Napoleon arrived the mounted battery of reserve of the 11th Artillery Regiment quartered in the stables at Wilhelmshohe was billeted upon the nearest villages to make room for the French horses. When the latter were sold the battery returned, and the Emperor having expressed a wish to acquire an accurate knowledge of the Prussian guns, and the way of handling them in the field, General Monts at once acceded to his Majesty's request, ordering the battery to be mounted and ready in full equipment by 10 o'clock on Friday, the 30th ult. With the punctuality of a soldier, the Emperor, accompanied by his generals, all of them in plain clothes, entered, at the appointed hour, the spacious stable-yard, where the guns, numbering six, had been drawn up in line. He was received by Hauptmann von Spangenberg, commanding the battery, and Lieutenants von Rieran and von Dehn-Rothfelser. He walked right round and through the battery, putting a question in German here and there to the Captain, and praising the horses for their strength and general excellence. The first gun was then more closely examined in all its details of construction, and the regular service of loading and discharging gone through, the non-commissioned officer in the special command of the gun calling out the kind of charge, the distance of the feigned object, and the points of elevation. These operations were often interrupted by questions put by the Emperor, who seemed to be anxious to examine even the most insignificant parts of the gun. Once he tried to lift the gun-carriage by the handle, which on directing the gun is used by the marksman, but finding the weight rather too heavy for one hand he tried with both, and, not succeeding, said simply "*es ist sehr schwer.*" He convinced himself also personally of the perfect ease with which the cannon is elevated or lowered by means of a wheel in connection with a supporting screw. Perhaps it is interesting to know that the greater part of the gunners operating under the Emperor's eyes were new hands of but two months' service, one of them being a Ph. D., above thirty, who at the declaration of the war enrolled as a volunteer, and will go back to his peaceful occupation as soon as the war is at an end. After all had been gone through, the Emperor gave his opinion that the exercise of the men, the quickness in loading, and the quality of horses were much superior to the artillery of France; but at the same time he expressed his belief that the construction of the gun was too much encumbered with ingenious and delicate contrivances. From the results the German artillery has achieved in the present war, I, in my humble opinion, think this observation is not quite borne out by the facts. After three-quarters of an hour the inspection was over, and the Emperor, with Generals Castelnau, Reille, Vaubert, Pajol, Orderly Officer Lauriston, and Equerries Davillier and Raimbaud, left the yard, taking, with these gentlemen and in company with General Monts and the officers of the battery, half an hour's walk in the vicinity of the Palace. I have been rather particular in giving you all these names; but as a photographer has succeeded in taking a very good view of the scene just at that moment when the Emperor examines the gun, I think it likely that in a few weeks hence thousands of copies will find their way to England, and in this case the foregoing list will be useful as a reference. Having returned to the Palace, the Emperor sat down to lunch with General Monts and the artillery officers whom he had invited, the conversation turning upon military matters. Napoleon spoke of the inferiority of the black bread of the German soldier as compared with the white bread of the French, and in a long conversation with Lieutenant von Rieben showed the greatest anxiety to obtain a minute knowledge of the education and examination a Landwehr officer has to pass through.

FALLEN GRANDEES.

Vicissitudes of French Ex-Ministers.

A Jersey correspondent of the *Independance Belge* describes the influx into that island of fugitives from France, and states that the Consul, who hitherto had enjoyed a well-paid sinecure, is now wellnigh overwhelmed with demands upon his official assistance, at a time when his appointment from the Imperial Government appears to be in danger of revocation. At present three distinguished ex-members of the Conseil Prive are in Jersey. M. Baroche has taken a comfortable house in Almorah-crescent, St. Helier's. M. Rouher lives in a more modest style, in a small cottage at St. Aubin's, a few miles from St. Helier's. The correspondent of the *Independance* states that M. Rouher declares himself to be poor, and lives very retired; but he is generally credited with being the prime agent of active political intrigues, for the purpose of which Jersey, situate between London and France, is a convenient position for maintaining communications. The third distinguished visitor is M. Drouyn de Lhuys, who is said to have brought with him five great and ponderous chests, the contents of which are reported to be exceedingly valuable, and which have been deposited in the vaults of the Mercantile Bank. M. Drouyn de Lhuys complains greatly of his misfortunes and the devastation of his property in the Department of the Seine-et-Marne by the Prussian troops, while Mme. de Lhuys is eloquent in her description of how their residence in the Champs Elysees was invaded by a mob, and her *concierge* ill treated and imprisoned. It is also particularly affirmed that Marshal Le Bœuf fled from the coast of France about three weeks since in an open boat, which was compelled to put in at the island of Chaussey. After remaining there one night the Marshal engaged another boat to convey him to Jersey, where he arrived without any luggage, and, after a sojourn for two days at the Yacht Hotel, departed for an unknown destination. "It is evident that Jersey has been made a rendezvous for Bonapartists of the first rank, and never before has Jersey seen so much gold and silver. Mountains of boxes, chests, and other luggage are discharged from every vessel, and it is curious to watch the countenances of the refugees as they resume possession of their precious property, which seem to indicate thankfulness that although France may be lost yet their luggage is safe. The Jersey banks have already remitted to London seven millions of francs in French gold deposited with them by about thirty dismissed functionaries.

THE BATTLE OF VILLEJUIF.

Details of the Engagement—Support of the Artillery.

The following is the longer report of the battle of Villejuif issued by General Trochu:—

"After the concentration of the positions adjacent to Villejuif by the division of General Mand Luy the enemy remained master of the villages of Le Hay, Chevilly, Thiais, and Choisy-le-Roi, thus protecting his line of communications with Versailles. For several days past he has been constructing works on this line, throwing up earthen mounds, completing its bounds, and walls of the villages, etc. The Germans thought, indeed, that a combined action on the two banks of the Seine should be contemplated in order to reconnoitre exactly the forces of the enemy on these positions. With this object the troops under General Vinoy were last night massed towards the forts of Ivry, Bitche, and Montrouge on the rear of an undermined post. At daybreak they quitted their lines and were at once received with a brisk fire of musketry and cannon, to which they replied with energy. The engagement soon became general upon the entire plateau of Villejuif, and lasted not less than three hours. While the troops under General of Brigade Guilbein (35th and 42d) pushed the enemy back with vigor out of Chevilly the bulk of General Blaine's column (divisions Mand Luy) penetrated as far as the village of Thiais and took a battery in position, the guns of which batteries it could not carry off, having no guns. At this juncture the enemy brought up heavy reinforcements concentrated within call, and could not have numbered fewer than 30,000 men. General Vinoy, judging that the enterprise had been pushed far enough, ordered the retreat. It was effected under fire, with a calmness which was most remarkable, and does the troops infinite credit. The artillery throughout steadily and effectively supported the movements by the accuracy of its fire, and the battalions of the young Mobiles, following the example of the infantry of the line, on their side, showed an admirably firm bearing. In the engineers, which attacked the enemy directly in front, in their fortified positions, our losses, not yet estimated, were heavy. We have to regret the loss of General Guilliem, a valiant officer who has deserved well of his country. General Erea, who with a single brigade marched upon Creteil, on the adverse right, although strongly enfiladed, appears to have had only 30 men wounded. This general officer greatly praises the attitude of his troops. The fire from the mitrailleuses greatly tried the army, who, thrown on the plateau of Villejuif, lost heavily. The military intendence and the services at its disposal, and the International Society for the Help of the Wounded, fulfilled their mission with much devotedness. To resume, the combats of September 30 have proved to our soldiers how much they are worth, to their chiefs what they may expect of them; and this day is honorable to the efforts of the defensive Bourgeoisie.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

Prussian Strategical Movements.

The Coming Great Battle.

Troops Hurrying to the Scene.

Exactions of the Invaders

Thiers and the Neutral Powers

The Battle of Orleans.

FROM EUROPE.

Prussian Movements.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 8 (via Berlin and London.)—Official advices from Epinal, received to-day, announce that the new French Corps which arrived there a few days ago has fled. Some of the troops went to Belfort, but by far the greater part went towards Dijon by rail. The population, freed from their presence, showed a conciliatory spirit. The Prussians occupy Vesoul, the capital of the Department of Haute-Saone, twenty-seven miles from Besancon.

The Balloon Service.

TOURS, Oct. 19.—A credit for one hundred thousand francs has been opened by the Government for the balloon service. The railroad companies have been ordered to organize a special service for the movement of troops.

Melun was occupied by franc-tireurs on the 17th, after defeating the Prussian detachment which was in possession of the town.

Heavy Exactions.

The Prussians have exacted heavy contributions from Chorme-sur-Moselle, in the Department of the Vosges, near Epinal, threatening the town with destruction in case of refusal.

Large bodies of troops continue to pass through Tours from the South of France, on the way to the scene of the expected battle on the Loire. The Prussians are still encamped at Bellair, between Meung and Staye.

Riot at St. Malo.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A riot occurred yesterday at St. Malo, a seaport on the English Channel, in the Department of Ille-et-Villine. A mob attempted to prevent the shipment of a lot of copper on board an English vessel. Troops were called out to repress the disorder, and they too were assailed with stones and clubs. Order was at last restored and the leaders of the riot secured. Many persons were badly injured. The soldiers suffered most, as they were reluctant to use their firearms.

Prussia Said to be Ready for Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says it is generally believed that Prussia would now gladly accept intervention, which would tend to relieve her from a winter campaign.

Prussia has encountered innumerable difficulties in providing clothing, shelter, and supplies, and stress is laid on Count Bismarck's repudiations of the "Crime of Prosecuting the War *a la outrance.*"

Thiers' Diplomacy.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—It is now said that M. Thiers never asked the neutral powers for any intervention further than was necessary to sustain some form of government in France.

The Paris Bombardment.

Correspondents at Versailles are unanimous in the belief that a general bombardment will not be opened for at least a fortnight, until every gun is in position.

The Prussians find severe measures necessary in order to repress lawlessness among the French in their rear and around them.

The Battle at Orleans.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The expected battle at Orleans has occurred. After six hours' defense of the city the French fled. They evacuated the town so precipitately that they had not time to blow up the bridge over the Loire, which they had already mined for the purpose. The forces engaged were about equal. No further particulars have been received.

A Skirmish at Etival.

At Etival yesterday a force of three thousand and eight hundred Germans encountered about eight thousand French, mainly Mobiles. After a short combat the French were defeated and driven off.

The Prussian Supplies.

The Germans are now fed from supplies captured in Normandy and at Orleans. The railroad communication to the Rhine is now fully restored, and provisions are coming forward from Germany.

Humanity of the Prussians.

The *Gaulois* admits that the Prussians are passive through the humane desire to avoid useless bloodshed, and believes that they count upon making short work of Paris when the guns are all placed in position. Besides, as Paris is known to be short of food, why may not Bismarck prefer to await starvation as his ally?

Italy and France.

FLORENCE, Oct. 19.—Messrs. Lauza and Silla, members of the Italian Cabinet, visited M. Thiers in this city yesterday. Later in the day M. Theirs took his departure for Tours. The *Opinione* says he has gone to Rome, and that during his stay here he has received the cordial sympathy of the people and Government.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 19—11·30 A. M.—Consols 92⅝ for both money and account. American securities quiet; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 89⅛; of 1865, old, 88⅞; of 1867, 90½; 10-40s, 87. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19⅛; Illinois Central, 114; Atlantic and Great Western, 30⅛.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 18.—United States 5-20s closed steady at 95⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opened firm; middling uplands, 8⅝@8¾d.; middling Orleans, 8⅞@9d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 8s. 9d.@8s. 10d. Corn, 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Burning of Oil Works.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—William Lincoln's Parafine Oil Works, East Cambridge, consisting of eight buildings, together with about five hundred barrels of oil, were destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock last night. The damage will probably amount to $20,000.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Army and Navy Orders.

Who will Succeed Delano?

Mr. Cameron Managing It.

Rumored Cabinet Changes.

Boutwell will Probably Resign.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Captain William J. Temple is detached from duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, and ordered as Assistant Judge Advocate of the Navy. Lieut. Commander Francis A. Cook is detached from the Naval Academy. Master Joseph G. Eaton is detached from the Geneva and ordered to the Saginaw. The following Masters are ordered to duty:—P. T. Cunningham to torpedo duty, Nov. 1; W. S. McGonnigle to the Pacific fleet; H. G. O. Colby and F. W. Nichols to the Navy Yard at Boston; John F. Sullivan to duty with Rear Admiral Stringham, at New York, and Geo. L. Burcham to duty at New Orleans.

Adrian Mackie, Jr., of New Bedford, ass., has been appointed Assistant Surgeon in the navy.

Fort Snelling.

A board, to consist of Colonel R. B. Marcy, Inspector-General; Colonel W. McK. Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate-General; and Colonel John E. Smith, U. S. A., will assemble at Fort Snelling, Minn., as soon as practicable, and make such a recommendation respecting all claims in relation to the military reservation at that post, and for the use and occupation thereof, as in their judgment may be required by the terms of the joint resolution adopted by Congress with reference to that subject by direction of the President.

Army Orders.

Colonel J. Pennybaker, 16th Infantry, is detailed as a member of the retiring board.

Captain O. A. G. Robinson, supernumerary, is honorably discharged.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Great interest is manifested concerning the intentions of the administration with regard to the appointment of a Commissioner of Internal Revenue in place of Mr. Delano, who it is generally conceded will succeed General Cox as Secretary of the Interior. Senator Cameron had an interview with the President to-day on the subject of a successor to Mr. Delano, and subsequently had a conference with the latter at the Internal Revenue Office.

The Cabinet Changes.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The excitement about the changes in the Cabinet still continues. It is stated that yesterday, during an interview which they had with the President, high words passed between Delano and Boutwell in the "royal presence." Boutwell intimated that Delano had endeavored to run the Treasury Department, and to ignore the Secretary.

At this Delano flared up, and said he had tried to run his own Bureau, and if the rest of the Treasury Department had been as well run it would have fared better with the party in the late elections. Delano insisted upon having General Cowing, of Ohio, appointed his successor in the Revenue Bureau.

The object of this is to keep in Ohio the men who now swarm in every drawer of the Bureau. Boutwell demands that he has the right to suggest the man to succeed Delano, and he is understood to oppose both Douglass and Cowing. Douglass is Delano's second choice.

It is freely stated to-day that Boutwell will follow the example of Cox and resign from the Cabinet if the President allows Delano to overrule him in the matter of the appointment of a new Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The President is disposed to side with Delano, and it is whispered that he would not be at all dissatisfied if Boutwell should send in his resignation. Just now things are very much mixed. As regards the Cabinet there are some signs of an entire reconstruction, but it all depends on the action Boutwell takes.

FROM NEW YORK.

National Unitarian Conference.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The National Unitarian Conference opened its sessions this morning at the Rev. Mr. Hepworth's church. The attendance was unexpectedly large, and included many of the most prominent clergymen and laymen of the denomination. An hour before proceeding to business the Conference was occupied in devotional exercises, after which the preliminary arrangements for organization having been effected, the Rev. Dr. Bellows read the annual report of the National Conference.

The document proceeds to review the work and results of the past year. It is stated that the local conferences are all prosperous and increasing in activity. The councils recommend a stated tribunal for the examination of all ministers desiring to come to this from other denominations, and that the two theological schools also offer six months' gratuitous instruction to all comers from other sects. The proposed Unitarian Church in Paris has been given for the present into the hands of the one already existing under the Rev. Mr. Cockerell. Dr. Bellows, in passing, said that France now, for the first time in her history, enjoyed religious liberty, and the same fact was now true of Italy since the downfall of the Pope. It therefore becomes our body to watch the movements of the free Protestant ministers in Europe, and the council recommends a delegation to the Protestant Verein soon to meet in Berlin.

The Unitarian cause in England is also reported steadily advancing, and the admission of a Unitarian minister to the commission for the revision of the Scriptures is a fact of striking significance. The council also recommend to the conference measures for the erection of a Unitarian church at Washington, D. C., which city is rapidly becoming the centre of literary as well as political influence; and the interests of the denomination require an attractive and commanding edifice in which the best preaching of the denomination should be maintained during the session of Congress, and recommends the raising of $100,000 by the leading Unitarians of the country for the erection of a suitable national Unitarian church in Washington.

The subject of the *National Unitarian Review* has been entrusted to the Revs. E. E. Hale and J. H. Allen, but the denomination had failed to support it, and the council deplore that there is no prospect that the review could be properly maintained. During the past year the book department of the denomination has become, as never before, self-supporting. Dr. Bellows, in the closing passages referring to the proposed discussions on the new creed of the Church, was highly conciliatory, and counselled forbearance, self-control, and respect for the opinions of others.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Stocks steady. Money 5@6 per cent. Gold, 112¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865, do., 112¼; do. 1865, new, 110⅜; do. 1867, 110½; do. 1868, 110⅝; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 90½; Canton, 67½; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 93½; Erie, 23¼; Reading, 100¾; Adams Express, 67¾; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 94⅜; Illinois Central, 135½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 111¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93¼; Western Union Telegraph, 42.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Cotton quiet but firm; sales of 300 bales; uplands, 16⅜c.; Orleans, 16⅝c. Flour firmer; sales of 10,000 bushels State at $5·30@6·20; Ohio at $5·75@6·65; Western at $5·30@6·75; Southern at $5·85@8·75. Wheat firmer and ½c. higher, with a moderate export demand; sales of 61,000 bushels; No. 1 at $1·33 for new; No. 2 at $1·15@1·20 for old; red Western at $1·39@1·40. Corn heavy; sales of 29,000 bushels mixed Western at 82c. Oats dull; sales of 19,000 bushels Ohio, 55@56c.; Western, 53c. Beef dull. Pork dull: new mess, $25·75@26; prime, $21@22. Lard steady. Whisky quiet and held higher.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—Cotton firm at 15⅝c. Flour dull and less firm. Wheat steady; Maryland amber, $1·65@1·70; good to prime, $1·40@1·60; common to fair, $1·20@1·35. Corn dull and lower; white, 70@90c.; yellow, 78@80c.; Western, 70@80c. Oats very dull at 40@48c. Rye, 75@90c. Provisions entirely unchanged. Whisky firm at 92.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 19—1·30 P. M.—Consols 92⅝ for money and account. American securities dull; U. S. five-twenties of 1862, 89⅜; of 1865, old, 88⅝; of 1867, 89⅞. Stocks steady; Erie, 18¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 30.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19—1·30 P. M.—Cotton easier; middling uplands, 8⅝d.; middling Orleans, 8⅞d. Lard declining. Cheese, 67s. [illegible]

HOW WE GET WAR NEWS.

Wonders of the Telegraph—The Operator at Heart's Content.

From the Journal of Telegraph.

The press despatches from Europe to New York during the last four weeks numbered about one hundred thousand words. New York has been better posted on the issue of the war each day than London, Paris, or Berlin. These despatches have almost wholly been sent by a single cable, full one-third of the whole to a single daily paper, and with marvelous rapidity and accuracy. Familiar as we are with the work of the telegraph, it has been a marvel to us. To hundreds of thousands of minds the whole process is a deep enigma. Here is a man sitting in a dark room at Heart's Content. The ocean cable terminates here. A fine wire attached thereto is made to surround two small cores of soft iron. As the electric wave produced by a few pieces of copper and zinc at Valentia passed through the wires, these cores became magnetic enough to move the slightest object. A looking-glass, half an inch in diameter, is fixed on a bar of iron one-tenth of an inch square and half an inch long. On this tiny glass a lamp is made to glare so that its light is reflected on a tablet on the wall. The gauge of the cable is denoted by the shifting of this reflected light from side to side. Letter by letter is thus expressed in this fitting odium in utter silence on the wall. There is no record made by the machine except as the patient watcher calls out to a comrade the translated flashes as they come, and which he records. It seems a miracle of patience. There is something of awe creeps over us as we see the evidence of human touch 3000 miles away swaying that line of light. By such a delicate process as this, and after being repeated from line to line five times before its ultimate copy is in New York, have the great battles been recorded in our daily papers with great particularity and sent through the Union. Nothing like it has ever before been accomplished. The enterprise of the New York press, of a single press in New York, has eclipsed that of the wealthiest and ablest presses in Europe. It is characteristic of the nation to do its work grandly and well.

STRASBURG.

The Feeling in Paris Over the News of the Surrender.

The fall of Strasburg became known in Paris on Sunday. A proclamation, dated Hotel de Ville, and signed by all the ministers, was issued on Monday, acknowledging the noble resistance of the city, and declaring that the siege had only drawn closer the bonds which attach Alsace to France. Then follows an enactment "that since the siege of Strasburg the national feeling of the people of Paris had not ceased to lavish testimonies of patriotism upon the statue of Strasburg, and, in order to perpetuate the sentiment, the statue now standing in the Place de la Concorde should be cast in bronze, and have an inscription added to it commemorating the occasion." M. Felix Pyat and his friends took the matter very differently, and his paper, the *Combat*, which appears with a heavy black mourning border, contains an article signed by him apostrophising the Government in this style:—

"What a confession! But we expect such failures from your imbecility. Yes, these heroic cities (Toul and Strasburg) have held out as you say: glory to them, but for you they have only a cry of malediction. No more phrases, discourses, and placards. Since September 4 you have had the fate of France in your own hands—what have you done? Nothing. You go on your knees to Bismarck, and immediately after Toul and Strasburg surrender. If only half of those who carried flowers to the statue had carried arms and provisions to the town, they would have held out until to-day. And so you are going to recast the statue. You will have the bronze and Prussia the town. It is in this way that you reinforce the Prussians. Toul is a frontier lost; Strasburg is a gate of Paris. And you find time to scatter the flowers of rhetoric, and to stick up placards, and no time to make the commune, the revolution, and the arming of the people. Take care, you are for the Empire under the disguise of the republic (*l'Empire Republicaine*). Sedan killed your predecessors, Strasburg will kill you. Begone! your deposition is pronounced."

UTILIZING PRISONERS.

What the Germans Do with Them—Useful Employment of Soldiers.

According to the *Schlesische Zeitung*, the French prisoners of war are not to be all confined in fortresses; as many of them as possible will be employed in executing public works, just as Napoleon I used the Germans who had fallen into his hands to construct new roads. The directors of the Upper Silesian Railway have been already requested to state how many of these prisoners they can use in building their new lines. The Germans are educating their prisoners for this service by employing them at Mayence and other places upon works preparatory to the erection of the new fortifications which are proposed for Mayence, Cologne, and other Rhine fortresses. They have to do six hours work a day, mostly road-making and ditching. They are well fed and housed, and instead of grumbling at their lot, appear to be very glad to be out of the hard work and dangers of the field.

Ex-Secretary Welles' Article.

Ex-Secretary Welles' contribution to the last *Galaxy* has created some excitement and much amusement here. It is pronounced to be largely composed of misrepresentations and misconceptions. Admiral Porter totally denies having written the postscript directing Commodore Barron to duty in the Navy Department, which the Secretary says was in Porter's handwriting. In other respects the documents given are genuine, though disarranged and misinterpreted. Those familiar with the subject say that the proceedings connected with the transfer of the Powhatan to Lieutenant-Commander Porter, and the successful attempt to relieve Fort Pickens, were fully understood by President Lincoln, and that it was agreed by all concerned that the course pursued was rendered necessary by the peculiar leakiness of the Navy Department at that time, which rendered naval enterprises whose success depended upon secrecy impossible. In this connection it is remarkable that Mr. Welles' statement itself shows that anything done through him was transacted according to the usual red tape of the department, every step recorded by his clerks necessarily known to all the employes in the office, and consequently to all the world. It is asserted that it is susceptible of proof that Fort Pickens was saved by the innocent deception practised upon Mr. Welles.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1870.

The demand for money is only moderately active both from speculative and business borrowers, all pressure for funds having completely subsided. The supply is ample for current requirements, and loans subject to call are readily obtained on Government bonds at 5 per cent. On miscellaneous collaterals the ruling rate is 6 per cent. The best commercial paper is negotiated at 7@9 per cent., with little stress laid on dates if the credit is good. The banks are discounting all the choice paper offered by depositors.

The gold market is quite lively this morning, and though this is the day for the weekly Treasury sale the premium is stronger. Sales opened at 112⅝, declined to 112⅜, and closed at 112⅝.

Government bonds are generally steady, but a portion of the list is unsettled.

There was a complete revival at the Stock Board this morning, with heavy sales, but prices were rather weak. Sales of the new City 6s at 102¼.

In Reading Railroad there were large sales at 50¼. Pennsylvania sold at 60¼@60⅛; Camden and Amboy at 115½; Lehigh Valley at 58¼@58¾, the latter b. o.; Elmira at 28; and Catawissa preferred at 38¾ regular, and 39 b. o.

In the balance of the list we notice a solitary sale of Bank of North America at 225.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$10500 City 6s N.ls.	102¼	300 sh Reading R..	50¼
$300 do.........	102¼	200 do... .s60	50¼
$5000 Am Gold...c.	112¾	200 do.......c.	50¼
$2000 Cam & Am 83s	92½	500 do.......ls.	50¼
$600 Read deb bds.	83	200 do.....s10.	50¼
$2000 Leh V new Cp bds....	97¾	200 do.....b30.	50·31
		400 do........	50¼
$2000 O C & A R bds	80	500 do......s5.	50¼
$2000 Pa R 2 mt 6s.	101	100 do..rg&in.	50¼
$1000 Leh 6s, '84....	82¾	100 do........	50¼
3 sh Bk of N Am.	225	200 do ..s30.	50 3-16
14 sh Cam & Am R.	115½	100 do.....b30.	50¼
13 do ..s5wn.	115½	100 sh Cata Prf.b60.	39
3 sh Penna R....	60¼	100 do........	38¾
33 do........	60⅛	3 sh Leh Nav St..	32⅜
43 sh Leh V R....	58¼	100 do ....b20.	32⅜
100 do.....b60.	58¾	100 do.....s60.	32¾
14 sh Elmira R....	28	600 do..ls.b30.	32⅜
13 sh Ch & Wal....	44½	100 do.....b60.	32¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; do. 1862, 112⅝@112⅞; do. 1864, 111½@111¾; do. 1865, 111⅞@112⅛; do. 1865, new, 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1867, do. 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1868, do. 110⅝@110⅞; 10-40s, 106⅝@106⅞. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111@111¼; Gold, 112⅝@112¾; Silver, 107½@109; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 830@840; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 735@750.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅝@113; do. 1864, 111¾@112; do. 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do., July, 1865, 110⅜@110⅝; do., July, 1867, 110⅜@110⅝; do. July, 1868, 110⅝@110⅞; 5s, 10-40, 106⅝@106⅞; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111⅛@111¼. Gold, 112⅝@113.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112⅝	10·45 A. M.	112⅝
10·02 "	112⅝	10·50 "	112⅝
10·32 "	112⅜	11·00 "	112⅜
10·35 "	112⅜	11·14 "	112⅝
10·40 "	112⅜	11·49 "	112⅝

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.—There is a fair demand from the home consumers for the better grades of families, which command full prices. Sales of 1800 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5·25@5·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·75, for low grades, up to $6·75 for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@6·75; Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7·25, the latter rate for choice, and fancy brands at $7·37½@8·25, the latter rate for St. Louis choice. Rye Flour is in good supply and cannot be quoted. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is less active, but prices are well sustained. Sales of 3500 bushels Indiana red at $1·38@1·42, and 1500 bushels amber at $1·42@1·48. Rye is steady at 93c. Corn is in good supply and with a limited demand prices are unsettled. Sales of 2000 bushels at 81@85c. for yellow, and 75@80c. for Western mixed. Oats are very dull. Sales of 2000 bushels white Western at 51@52c., and 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at 51c.

Cloverseed is in demand, and 1050 bushels sold, part at $6·50, and part on secret terms.

Whisky is steady, and 70 barrels Western ironbound sold at 95c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Arrived, steamship Cuba, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........OCTOBER 19

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........58 | 11 A. M.......60 | 2 P. M.......64

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr M. Perrin, Christie, Dighton, do.
Schr W. S. Brooks, Law, Braintree, do.
Schr George Henry, Soliday, Rappahannock, do.
Barge M. S. Loughnerey, Hope, New York, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, 60 hours from Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers:—Mrs. J. C. Adams, Mrs. Storts, Miss Ann Morris, Mr. John Kelly, and Lewis Avett.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig David E. Doane, Veasey, from Norwalk, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, 13 days fm Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Four Sisters, Shear, from Boston, in ballast to S. L. Merchant & Co.
Schr Express, Foxwell, from Rappahannock.
Schr Progress, Foxwell, do.
Schr Morning Light, Simmons, do.
Schr Eldorado, Travers, do.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Grace, from Boston.
Schr J. A. Flanagan, Shaw, do.
Schr Aid, Smith, do.
Schr E. L. Cordery, Smith, do.
Schr Walter Palmer, Call, do.
Schr George Taulane, Adams, do.
Schr J. M. Flanagan, Flanagan, do.
Schr John Shay, Fisher, do.
Schr E. A. Babcock, Lee, do.
Schr Potomac, Eldridge, from Georgetown.
Schr Extra, Murphy, from Suffolk.
Schr H. Macomber, Williams, from New York.
Schr S. A. Fort, Fort, from Bridgeport, Conn.
Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, from New Haven.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreland, Herron, hence, at New Orleans 12th inst.
Steamers Batavia, Billings, and City of Paris, Mirehouse, from New York for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown 17th inst.
N. G. steamer Hammonia, Meier, for Hamburg, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamers Cleopatra, Phillips, for Savannah; Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, for Wilmington, N. C.; and Charleston, Berry, for Charleston, cleared at New York yesterday.
Br. bark Molbourn, Norton, from Havre for Philadelphia, 40 days out, was spoken 16th inst., off Montauk.
Br. brig Levoit, Dolby, for Philadelphia, at Matanzas 6th inst.
Brig Proteus, Vincke, hence, at St. John, N. B., 15th inst.
Schrs Emma G., Webber, and Iris, Packard, hence, at St. John, N. B., 17th inst.
Schr W. W. Marcy, Blackmer, hence, at New Bedford 17th inst.
Schrs A. Terrell, Atwood, from Pigeon Cove; Minnie, Elliott, from Boston; Anna Myric, Richards, from Provincetown; J. S. Weldon, Colwell, from Providence; Wm. Collyer, Taylor, from Apponaug; and A. D. Scull, Somers, from Allyn's Point, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE VANDALISM OF THE WAR—WHERE LIES THE RESPONSIBILITY?

From the N. Y. Herald.

The beautiful capital of the civilized world is about to be ruined, and the selfish and unpitying governments of Europe will not raise a finger to prevent this vandalism. Paris and its innumerable art treasures are to be subjected to a terrible storm of destructive missiles and fire, and no potent voice, no hand, is raised to avert the catastrophe. What a blot this will be upon the boasted civilization of Europe! What a stain upon the history of the great nations of Europe! The monarchs and princes who have been the honored guests of glorious Paris and of the French Government and people stand with folded arms coolly looking on this disgraceful spectacle. The hundreds of thousands of ruling, leading, and fashionable classes of European nations who revelled in the refinement and luxury of the great city are silent while destruction hangs over it. The world seems to forget what it owes to Paris for science, art, literature, and progress in civilization. As little regard is paid to the doom of this proud capital of the world and its splendid monuments of art and science as the savage tribes of America have for the burning of a remote village in the far off prairies of this country.

The war, on the part of Prussia, has become a war against civilization as well as against republicanism. Well may Bismarck and the liberal-minded Crown Prince of Prussia hesitate about bombarding Paris, if the report that they do so be true. General Von Moltke, who looks at everything in a strictly military point of view, and the stubborn old King William, may be in favor of bombarding the city, as is reported but it is reasonable to believe a man of Bismarck's far-seeing mind must fear the verdict of history and the enlightened opinion of the world. It is natural, too, that a generous-minded man like the Crown Prince should shudder when he contemplates the destruction of the heart and centre of the civilized world. If such an act of vandalism would close the war, or were necessary to that end, there might be some excuse for it, though hardly justifiable even then; but the destruction or taking of Paris is no more likely to lead to that result than the taking of Sedan or any other place. The Government is not there, and if it were, the capture of one government does not prevent the formation of another, in the transition condition France is in now. The capture of the Emperor and flight of the Imperial regency did not end the war. A provisional government of defense, like the present one, could be formed anywhere, and the French nation would rally to it to the last. Although the object of the Prussians may be to drive the French to accept the humiliating terms of peace they propose by relentless devastation, the destruction of Paris would arouse, probably, the whole nation to more determined resistance. We cannot see what the Prussians would gain by bombarding Paris, while we do think they would lose much by prolonging and intensifying the war and by the revulsion of public sentiment throughout the world at such an act.

Then look at the fearful destruction of property and lives in every direction; at the hundreds of thousands of men slain or mutilated—the flower of both France and Germany; at the numberless houseless and homeless innocent people who know not where to lay their heads or find a living; at the vineyards and cultivation destroyed over a large area of the most productive region, and at all the other heartrending horrors of this terrible war. And for what? For monarchical ambition. The war was commenced for that by Napoleon and urged on by his creatures and flatterers. Now that he is out of the way and the object attained which Prussia took up arms for, as avowed by the Prussians themselves, King William still continues the war. It is no longer to defend Germany, but is aggressive and ambitious. The pretense that Germany is fighting for guarantees of future peace can deceive no sensible men. Germany has ample guarantees in the success of her arms and the wonderful power she has developed. Besides, there has appeared no reason to doubt that the French Government would accept terms, short of a sweeping dismemberment of the nation, for a treaty of permanent peace. It is prepared to accept sacrifices if the Prussians be not too exacting.

But while the belligerents appear unable to solve the difficulty themselves there is a way to do this through the interposition or mediation of the rest of Europe. The great powers—England, Russia, Austria, and Italy—now could stop the war. And were France not a republic they would probably have taken energetic measures to that end before this. Still we might suppose that the statesmen of these nations would see the futility of resisting the progressive ideas and intelligence of the age—would see the folly of fighting the republican sentiment which is growing and spreading over the continent. At least we might expect they would, in the interests of civilization and for the sake of humanity, make an effort to stop this dreadful effusion of blood. Of all the great powers England is most to blame for not acting. She is more advanced in political liberty and approaches nearer a free government. The masses of the English people favor the French republic, and wish their Government to interpose to stop the war. Had England recognized the French republic Prussia would probably have been arrested in her devastating career. Had she called upon the other powers and protested energetically against a continuance of this war for the sake of conquest it would have been closed. But, alas! the evil genius of the British monarchy and aristocracy has influenced Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. They have forgotten that friendship and *entente cordiale* which, happily for both countries and Europe, had existed for nearly twenty years. France, the warm and generous ally of Great Britain, is abandoned in the day of her distress. The Emperor Napoleon, the man whom the British lauded to the skies, and almost fawned upon as their great ally, is now assailed by their press in a scavenger-like style. They bark at him like curs, now he is fallen. The great and friendly French nation is now misrepresented and vilified. But has not England made a mistake? Has she not made a similar mistake to that of insidiously stabbing the American republic in the time of its distress and struggle for national life? We never expect much from the magnanimity of England, but her own interests ought to have prompted more generous conduct towards France in this crisis. The disturbance of the balance of power in Europe and the undue humiliation of France cannot end well for England. Nor will the persistent hostility of the monarchy and aristocracy to the French republic fail to make the people of England more dissatisfied with their government and more democratic in their aspirations. France may suffer more fearfully still through the selfish sostention of her former friends, and especially through that of England, but the nation cannot be destroyed. It will yet revive, and the day of retribution will come to those who have abandoned her and who ought to have mediated in her behalf.

GORGING SAM AND GUZZLING BILLY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

In the pantomime there is one time-honored trick that has held its own for more than a hundred years. Our great-grandfathers laughed at it before us, and our great-grandchildren will laugh at it after we are gone.

Poor chalky-faced Clown is guzzling away at a bottle of wine, his vermilion mouth stretched from ear to ear with a grin of satisfaction, when out jumps Harlequin—always, of course, supposed to be invisible—deals Clown a mighty whack with his sword of lath, and disappears. The vermilion mouth suddenly contracts, and Clown looks cautiously about. He sees nobody but feeble old Pantaloon, to whom he attributes the mischief. Thereupon he falls upon the old fellow, and gives him a terrible drubbing, while all the audience laugh at the joke.

The Rev. Theodore Tilton and the Rev. Justin D. Fulton have been having some little private theatricals of their own, in which they have appeared in the pantomine in the respective characters of Clown and Pantaloon: also, in the afterpiece in those of Gorging Sam and Guzzling Billy. The Harlequin in the case is, as usual, invisible. He managed to get the following paragraph published in the *Religious Telescope* of Dayton, Ohio:—

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Theodore Tilton, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I have been informed that you were seen at a restaurant on Broadway a day or two since with a bottle of wine before you, and of which you several times partook.

As you are the chief editor of a religious and temperance paper, I assume the right to ask you whether this report is true? If true, I shall take such means as I may think expedient to put the truth before the public through the newspapers. J. D. FULTON.

Pantaloon Fulton had nothing to do with this blow at the Clown. It was a skilful forgery of cunning Harlequin, who stood aside to see the sport. This was not long in coming, for the foolish Clown flew at once into a passion, and fell headlong upon poor unsuspecting Pantaloon, whom he belabored in the following expressive language:—

"Mr. Tilton has the honor to say, in reply, that so far as regards himself, he drinks wine on communion and other proper occasions; and that so far as regards the mountebank who is reported to have addressed him the above letter, this hot Gospeller, after preaching a Sunday night sermon in Dr. Armitage's church in New York, sauntered down the Bowery, in company with a friend, entered a lager beer saloon, and, during an hour's stay, drank (the two together) nine or ten glasses of lager beer, of which the Rev. Mr. Fulton guzzled the larger part."

This might seem a little more tart than the occasion called for. The fact was that it was only the renewal of an old hostility. The Reverend Pantaloon Fulton some three years ago was horror-struck one day on going into Delmonico's at seeing Tilton not only gorging himself with a sumptuous dinner, but actually washing it down with good red wine. If the chalky apparition whom he there beheld had been a veritable ghost, he could not have been more excited about it. He was full of the subject. He cried out about it at the very corners of the streets. He told every one he met of the dreadful sight. It got into the papers, and was a very bad meal indeed for our white-faced friend. However, he bided his time, and when the paragraph that we have quoted came out in the *Religious Telescope*, he probably concluded that his time had come, for he gave it back to poor Pantaloon with compound interest, as we have seen. He charged the Rev. Fulton with guzzling the larger part of ten glasses of lager beer.

Now the Rev. Fulton preaches at Tremont Temple in Boston, and total abstinence is his favorite text. His sheep of course were thrown into the greatest commotion at this attack upon their shepherd. They met together in solemn council and resolved to prosecute Tilton for libel. Fulton himself took the first train to New York to confront Tilton and his informant, who was said to be a "wealthy and well-known merchant." He got very little satisfaction out of either, however, and on Saturday he returned to Boston, carrying with him a great number of vials of wrath. These he uncorked on Sunday at the Temple. It is stated that he prayed for Tilton. This must have been a stunning blow for that unhappy man. It is one that he cannot very well reply to. No weapons ought to be used by one party in a duel to which the other is unaccustomed. If Tilton could only borrow some friend's pulpit for a few Sundays and pray back, there might be some show of fairness in it, and the world be improved. The prayers would be telegraphed to all the New York and Boston papers, and much good would be done.

Having prayed for Tilton, Fulton proceeded to discourse upon him. He told about his journey to New York, related the circumstances of his interview, and said that the "wealthy and well-known merchant" was only a showman after all. He had been an exhibitor of sections of one of the great California trees. Fulton's suggestion seems to be that showmen are persons of doubtful credibility, and that a man who exhibited big trees would naturally fall into habits of exaggeration. This opens up an interesting topic, but we have not space to follow it now. The reverend gentleman concluded his narration of the interview as follows:—

"Then turning to Mr. Tilton I said, 'There will be no libel suit. I will not advise my church and society to turn from their great work one moment to prove you a scoundrel, or pay fifty cents to have you bulletined as a liar from New York to San Francisco.'"

This left-hander was immediately followed by prayer, which closed the services.

And now comes Tilton for his inning, which he takes in the form of a card published Monday evening, as follows:—

Rev. Justin D. Fulton:—

Sir:—I have just read with wonder the reports in the New York papers of your remarks to your Boston congregation yesterday, on the issue pending between you and me. These reports, assuming them to be correct, compel me to say, in point-blank English, that I stand ready to prove—

First. That you *did* go into a lager beer saloon and drink lager beer after preaching; and

Second. That your narrative of your interview on Saturday last with my informant and myself is as false as your denial of the original charge.

Having threatened me with libel, you now announce the withdrawal of the suit. This is because you dare not go forward with it. I challenge you to meet me in a court of justice.

THEODORE TILTON.

And there we have the play of "Gorging Sam and Guzzling Billy" as far as it has gone. It opened with a peaceful wine dinner at Delmonico's, followed by a quiet scene at a beer garden, the Reverend Fulton being discovered as the curtain rose, sitting at a table, right of centre, with a "well-known and wealthy merchant." Before them, upon the table, are seen ten foaming glasses of lager beer.

The curtain falls at the third act upon a scene of violence; fists are violently shaken in reverend faces, and the verb to lie is being rapidly conjugated in all its moods and tenses.

We wait with impatience for the prompter to ring up the next act. As far as it has gone it is a capital play, well acted, replete with interesting and effective situations, and admirably put upon the stage. The church scene is perhaps the most striking so far, though possibly the court scene may yet surpass it in dramatic power. It would be premature to express an opinion on the relative merit of the actors at present. The next act will more fully test their capacities, and will undoubtedly be a very exciting one. The audience need be in no alarm, however; it is understood that gunpowder is not allowed.

APOLOGIZING FOR DEFEAT.

From the N. Y. Times.

Premature jubilation is followed by lame apology. For a day or two the Democratic journals exulted over the results of the late elections. They were represented as the beginning of a great reaction, and one that made possible a Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives. Later information has played havoc with these inventions, and now we have, instead of rejoicing and hopeful prophecies, lugubrious attempts to explain away the Republican victories. Democratic defeat is quietly confessed, the only consolation our opponents are able to discover being that, "bad as things are, they might have been worse."

"There is no such substantial Democratic victory as was expected,"—is the remark of the St. Louis *Republican*, one of the most influential Democratic dailies in the West. But why defeat where victory was anticipated? The colored vote is the assigned cause. *That* went with the Republicans, and baffled calculations on the other side. The calculators ought to have known better, for the Democratic policy has everywhere made a political enemy of the colored man. The St. Louis journal, however, associates enfranchisement with disfranchisement as twin ideas in the Republican mind, and as twin sources of hope for future Republican successes. As a matter of fact, the statement is inadmissible. Enfranchisement is universal, and will operate alike in North and South. The disfranchisement which exists is exceptional, is comparatively infinitesimal in extent, and is transient in its nature. The predominating sentiment in the party is favorable to the earliest possible removal of the few disabilities that remain. Whether this be effected next session or by the Forty-second Congress is, however, a question of no moment in connection with the elections of last week. Ohio and Pennsylvania may have felt the effect of colored enfranchisement, but most assuredly the Democracy of those States cannot adduce disfranchisement as a pretext for the disasters that have overtaken them.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* assigns other reasons for defeat. The "true solution," it tells us, is to be found "partly in the momentum of the radical organization, partly in the negro vote, which was cast against the Democracy, and partly in the absence of issues on which the people care to split their old partisan affinities and relationships." There is a show of philosophy here, if not a precise exposition of fact. The vital, moving force of the Republican party has undoubtedly much to do with its continued triumphs: to say this is simply to confess that the party retains the vigor of health, the unity that springs from principle, and the popular power which is derived from an adaptation of policy to the needs of the country. These are the secrets of the "momentum" referred to by the *Courier-Journal*, and they sufficiently explain the continuance of Republican strength. The mistake our contemporary makes is in supposing that the "momentum" proceeds from an impelling power which is on the eve of exhaustion. The influences that contribute to Republican victory are not exactly the same in character with those which sustained it during the war, but in their essence they are identical. Now, as during the war, the country recognizes the Republican organization as patriotic in its nature and righteous in its aims. Its record is its justification as against Democratic assaults; but this alone would not be sufficient to account for general victory in spite of local blunders in respect of nominations. For an explanation of present favor we must seek quite as diligently in the work of the party since the restoration of peace, and in the programme laid down for its guidance in the future.

That is a sound rule in logic which forbids a search for remote and speculative solutions of a problem when a conclusive solution is found close at hand. There is no necessity for inventing excuses for Democratic defeat. One obvious fact makes plain the whole. The Democratic party, weighed and found wanting while the struggle for national existence was going on, has neither done nor proposed anything to redeem its character. It shows itself unchanged in every essential particular—in its hostility to the work of the war and the conditions of peace, to the guarantees exacted by the loyal feeling of the nation, to the public credit, which is inseparable from the public prosperity, and to reforms required to make the suffrage in large communities more than a myth. In a word, the Democratic party, true to its traditions, is an obstructive and disorganizing agency, without a single claim to the respect of loyal citizens, or a single recommendation derived from its present policy. These characteristics constitute an issue which the people understand, and which is being decided in the campaign now in progress.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE METHODIST STATE CONVENTION for Pennsylvania will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY of this week. Rev. BISHOP SIMPSON will preside. The following order of exercises will be observed:—

1. Tuesday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The organization.

2. Tuesday Evening, 7½ o'clock. Topic—"Methodism, its Growth and Present Position in the State." Committee.—Rev. I. H. Torrence, Rev. W. H. Kincaid, and J. M. Maris.

3. Wednesday Morning, 9 o'clock. Topic—"The Type of Piety Necessary to the Highest Prosperity of the Church." Committee.—Rev. George Peck, D. D., Rev. G. G. Carrow, D. D., and Rev. F. Hodgson, D. D.

4. Wednesday Afternoon, 2½ o'clock. Topic—"The Charitable Institutions of the Church." Committee.—Colonel John A. Wright, E. H. Worne, and Rev. H Miller, D. D.

5. Wednesday Evening, 7½ o'clock. Topic—"The Duty of the Church in Relation to the Christian Sabbath and the Cause of Temperance." Committee.—The Sabbath—Rev. W. W. Wythes, Hon. Joseph McEnally, and William Sampson. Temperance.—Hon. John McCalmont, James Black, Esq., and Rev. P. Coombe.

6. Thursday Morning, 9 o'clock. Topic—"The Educational Interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania." Committee.—Rev. George Loomis, D. D., Rev. E. L. Dashiel, D. D., and Professor Bennett.

7. Thursday Afternoon, 2½ o'clock. Topic—"The Public School Question." Committee—Rev. A. Wheeler, D. D., Rev. J. W. Jackson, and P. W. Shaeffer, Esq.

8. Thursday Evening, 7½ o'clock. Topic—"The Duty of the Christian Citizen to the State." Committee.—William H. Allen, LL. D., Hon. H. L. Richmond, and Rev. H. S. Nesbit, D. D. 10 18 3t

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, northeast corner of NINTH and GREEN Streets, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and immediately after the adjournment of that meeting an election will be held, at same place, for four Managers to serve three years. A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.
10 12 w4t

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf5] No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 1f 4p

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Viable Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf5

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 20 1f No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTItutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten millions dollars.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1870.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, October 25, 1870, to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to Entitle the Stockholders of any Railroad Company incorporated by this Commonwealth, accepting this act, to one vote for each share of stock," approved May 20, 1865; and also to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act authorizing corporations to increase their bonded obligations and capital stock," approved December 29, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company.

F. H. WHITE,
10 8 15t Assistant Secretary.

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTInence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. [10 1 7w

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwa

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila

BAND BRACELETS.

CHAIN BRACELETS.

We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of

Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,

Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
5 11 fmw5 No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

CENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHOICE NEW BUCKWHEAT

Just Received.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries.

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

4 19 12m PHILADELPHIA

SHIPPING.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANdria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

SHIPPING.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS VIA SAVANNAH, GA.

FREIGHT WILL BE FORWARDED with our usual despatch to all points on the WESTERN AND ATLANTA, MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON, ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA, ROME, SELMA, ROME AND DALTON, SELMA AND MERIDIAN, VICKSBURG AND MERIDIAN, MOBILE AND OHIO, NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROADS, all Landings on the COOSA RIVER.

Through Bills of Lading given, and rates guaranteed to all points in the South and Southwest.

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
10 17 1f No. 130 South THIRD Street.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will not receive freight for Texas ports.

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
9 23 General Agent.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The VAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday, November 1, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, October ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TORAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 22, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 29.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, October 29, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, November 5.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 13 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

Goods forwarded to all points free of commission.

Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York weekly. For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 9 28 6

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 10 A. M.
Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 12 noon.
City of Washington, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	
To London	80	To London	
To Paris	90	To Paris	
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $7 75; Stove, $8 00; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg, $7 00, Stove, $7 00; SHAMOKIN and LOBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. 8 20rp 1y

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.

Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,

Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 794 SANSOM " 10 12 1y

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 10 12 1y

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, No. 22 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The following officers have been elected by the Union Benevolent Association:—President, Samuel H. Perkins; Vice-Presidents, G. Fisher Leaming, Benjamin Coates; Treasurer, E. R. Wood; Corresponding Secretary, L. Montgomery Bond; Recording Secretary, John H. Atwood; Managers, Thomas Latimer, John Bohlen, William Purves, Arthur G. Coffin, Benjamin Orne, Thomas Wattson, Joseph H. Dulles, John Ashhurst, Thomas A. Budd, Richard Wood, Charles Stewart Wurtz, M. D., Joseph A. Clay, Alfred M. Collins, John E. Graeff, Henry D. Sherrard, J. B. Van Dusen, S. Morris Waln, John B. Getz, William A. Porter, George C. Morris.

—During the past year the Moyamensing Soup Society have distributed soup, meal, and bread for sixty-nine days, supplying adults and children, to the number of 1500, with 110,400 pints of soup, 5000 pounds of bread, and 5700 pounds of meal. The Treasurer reports his receipts at $2,893·67 and his expenditures at $2,216·42. An election for a Board of Managers on Tuesday resulted in the choice of the following named gentlemen:—Collins West, President; Hugh Stevenson, Vice-President; John Pierce, Treasurer; J. Lesley Anderson, Secretary; R. K. Stewart, J. M. Cooper, J. A. Boger, Hugh McConnell, William Stewart, William Kelley, James Wilson and Richard Brown.

—Shortly before 9 o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was sounded from Seventeenth and Vine streets, but the firemen on repairing to the scene failed to find any fire. While the insurance patrol wagon and the Empire Hook and Ladder Company were proceeding to the supposed fire they came into collision at the corner of Fifteenth and Vine streets. The insurance patrol wagon was proceeding at a rapid rate up Fifteenth street, and just as the hook and ladder truck was crossing Fifteenth street on the way up Vine, the apparatus was struck by the patrol wagon. The front axle of the truck was broken, and the patrol wagon was considesably injured by the collision. A member of the hook and ladder company was severely injured by the accident.

—At the meeting of the Local Preachers yesterday afternoon the question, "Is it the duty of Protestants to insist upon the reading of the sacred Scriptures in our public schools?" was debated at considerable length, a number of the members of the association taking part in the discussion. The association then resolved itself into a conversational meeting on Sabbath-school instruction, Sabbath-school literature, and family piety. The evening session consisted of a discussion on the subject of temperance, and a number of the local preachers gave their experience and accounts of the work performed by them in the temperance cause. After several short addresses had been made, a benediction was pronounced, and the convention adjourned to meet at Indianapolis next October.

—At the annual session of the State Council, O. U. A. M., yesterday afternoon, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—State Councillor, Richard P. Andress, of No. 9; S. V. C., J. K. Snyder, of No. 3; S. C. Secretary, John P. Pratt, of No. 36; S. C. Treasurer, John Krider, of No. 62; S. C. Inductor, John Server, of No. 52; S. C. Examiner, Martin H. Williams, of No. 7; S. C. Protector, C. V. Eastlack, of No. 12.

—A meeting of the Public Buildings Commission was held yesterday, Mr. John M. Rice presiding. A resolution was adopted empowering the President to procure suitable rooms to meet in. A resolution was offered directing the architect to prepare plans for the Public Buildings on Penn Squares as they are now situated, and other plans for buildings at the intersection of Broad and Market streets. The meeting then adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112¾.

—The yellow fever is quite bad at Mobile.

—The health of Chief Justice Chase is rapidly improving.

—Considerable damage has occurred to vessels on our great lakes during the recent storm.

—The Prison Reform Congress closed its sessions at Cincinnati yesterday, after sitting a week.

—Heavy smuggling transactions have recently been discovered in Boston, which implicate several prominent merchants of that city.

—There was a very protracted meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, but the nature of the business before it was not allowed to transpire.

—Again comes the rumor that Mr. Delano is to succeed Mr. Cox in the Department of the Interior, and the announcement is only delayed until his successor in the Revenue Bureau can be determined upon.

THE METHODISTS.

Yesterday's Session of the Methodist State Convention.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the delegates to the Methodist Convention of the State of Pennsylvania assembled at Horticultural Hall. After a temporary organization had been effected by the selection of Rev. Dr. H. L. Richmond, of Meadville, as Chairman, and the Rev. Dr. Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, as Secretary, all present joined in singing the hymn commencing "All hail the power of Jesus' Name." The Rev. Dr. Nesbit then delivered an impressive prayer.

On motion, the Chair appointed committees on credentials and on permanent organization, who retired for the purpose of proceeding to business.

The calling of the conferences disclosed that the following were represented:—Pittsburg, Erie, East Genesee, Central Pennsylvania, Wyoming, Philadelphia, East German, and Newark.

On motion of Dr. Perkins, the rules of the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church were adopted to govern the convention.

A committee from the Local Preachers' Association, now in session in this city, were then introduced, and extended an invitation to the convention to be present at their jubilee, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Union M. E. Church.

The Committee on Organization then reported the following as the result of their labors:—

President, Rev. Bishop Simpson; Vice-Presidents, H. Sindabaugh and J. W. T. White, of Pittsburg; Rev. W. P. Bignell and J. S. McCalmont, of Erie; Rev. W. Cochrane and Major B. S. Dart of East Genesee; Rev. J. C. Smith, D. D., and Payne Pettibone, Esq., of Wyoming; Rev. Thompson Mitchell, D. D., and Hon. Eli Slifer, of Central Pennsylvania; Rev. D. Cook and H. H. Allen, LL. D., of Philadelphia; Rev. J. J. T. Brunon and Theodore Gildemier, of East German. Secretary, Rev. R. Patterson; Assistant Secretaries, J. H. Walter, Esq., of Pittsburg; P. A. Laffer, Esq., of Erie; Rev. C. S. F. Howe, of East Genessee; J. W. Rhodes, M. D., of Wyoming; George R. Snyder, Esq., of Central Pennsylvania; Rev. W. J. Paxson, of Philadelphia; J. W. Jrckson.

The above officers were all unanimously elected.

A committee of eight was then appointed on resolutions.

After which addresses were made by Rev. George Peck, of the Wyoming Conference, Rev. Charles Cook, of Philadelphia, and others.

In the evening the convention reassembled, and after the usual devotional exercises the following topic was discussed at great length: —"Methodism: Its Growth and Present Position in the State." The convention then adjourned until 9 A. M. to-day.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Meeting of the Union League.

In accordance with a long-time avowed desire to agitate the question of constitutional reform, the members of the Union League of Philadelphia assembled in special meeting at their house on Broad street last evening. Scarcely any of the prominent members were absent, and punctually at eight o'clock Hon. Morton McMichael, president of that most influential organization, called the meeting to order, saying:

Gentlemen of the Union League: The board of directors have convened this meeting, as the notice published in the daily journals, and sent to each of you through the post, has informed you, "for the purpose of considering a proposed application to the Legislature for the call of a convention to amend the constitution of Pennsylvania." They have been moved to take this action not only because their own convictions of duty prompted them to do so, but also because prominent citizens in different sections of the State have urged that, recognizing the necessity of and the public demand for such a movement, an institution so favorably situated to promote it as the Union League should give to it the sanction of its indorsement, and aid it by all the means in its power.

For some weeks past this subject has been under discussion by the Board of Directors, and they will present for your consideration this evening a preamble and resolutions which embody their views, and which they trust will receive your approbation. As I presume there are several gentlemen present who will address you, I shall not anticipate what any of them may desire to say by further comment. I shall content myself with the declaration that I join most heartily in the good work we have inaugurated; and that when it shall be crowned with success, as I do not doubt it will be, I shall regard the share which our League will have had in its consummation as not the least of our claims to that high character for patriotic effort which it has always been our aim to establish.

I have now the pleasure of introducing Mr. Gibbons, who has been selected by the Board to present the resolutions.

The resolutions read by Mr. Gibbons were as follows:

Whereas, It is declared by the constitution of Pennsylvania that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness; and that, for the advancement of these ends, they have at all times an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper;

And whereas, The high powers conferred upon the Legislative department of the government were delegated by the people, with the full confidence and expectation that they would be exercised for the common benefit, and that no temptations of private gain or advantage would ever control or influence any branch of the law-making power of the State, in the execution of the sacred trust confided to its management;

And whereas, The history of the legislation of Pennsylvania for many years past is strongly marked by the corruptive power of corporations, seeking special favors by the temptations of bribery; the franchises of the State are bartered for money, and our legislative halls have often been converted into market places, where important public offices have been sold to the highest bidders by faithless and venal public servants; vested rights have been threatened and assailed for the sole purpose of extorting ransom from their lawful proprietors, and public acts, which concern the common welfare, are passed or rejected without intelligent consideration, and thus the safety and happiness of the people are frequently impaired and imperilled by dishonest and incompetent representatives;

And whereas, There appears to be no other remedy for these monstrous and acknowledged evils than such well-considered amendments of the constitution of the State as will deliver the legislative body from the temptations which continually assail it, and improve the character of its members, by securing the rights of minorities in all popular elections; therefore

Resolved, That the members of the Union League of Philadelphia, now assembled in general meeting, do approve and recommend the calling of a convention, to be composed of delegates chosen by the freemen of the State, for the purpose of proposing amendments to the constitution of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, In order that the wishes of the freemen of the Commonwealth may be duly ascertained in respect to the calling of such a convention, that application be made to the Legislature at its next session for the passage of a proper act, submitting the question to the people for their decision at an election to be held for the special purpose on the first Tuesday in May next, or at some other convenient time.

Resolved, That a committee to consist of ten persons, five of whom shall be taken from the body of the League and five from the Board of Managers of the League, be appointed for the purpose of directing public attention to the subject of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, with authority to confer with any other committees that may be appointed by other organizations or meetings having the same ends in view, and with power to take such measures in the premises as to them may seem meet and expedient.

In supporting the resolutions Mr. Gibbons spoke most eloquently. He said:

The preamble and resolutions which are now submitted to the action of the League were unanimously approved, as stated, by the Board of Directors. I believe they do not magnify the corruption known to exist in the legislative department of our State government. It is the inevitable result of a system which gives to that department the power to confer special and valuable privileges upon one set of men and deny the like to others who seek them for like objects equally meritorious. Wherever such a power resides in a legislature, all experience proves that neither those who seek nor those who confer such favors are beyond the reach of temptation.

The franchises of the State are secured in these latter days less by considerations of a public nature than by means of private gain to individuals, and hence they have become the almost unfailing sources of that corruption which is shaking the confidence of many people in the stability of popular government. Public opinion exhausts its indignation upon those who have surrendered to the temptations of bribery, while the managers of corporations who permit the money of their stockholders to be applied to such purposes escape observation and punishment, and seem to imagine that no share of the responsibility rests upon their shoulders. A sounder morality teaches that they who procure the bribe to be offered are the first transgressors, and are more guilty than their victims, who were too human to resist it. "It must be that offences come, but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh!"

If it be right to grant the franchises of the State for a particular purpose in one county, it is equally right to grant them for like purposes, when required, in any other county. Or if it be right to grant special powers and privileges to one corporation, it is equally right to grant the like powers to all others of the same character. The people are entitled to impartial legislation. Railroad companies, manufacturing companies, mining, banking, insurance and trust companies, and other corporations, created for other purposes, have performed and will continue to perform important services to the State, and are so completely interwoven with all our social and material wants, that they should be created and regulated only by *general laws*. Such a reform would strike the root of the corruption complained of.

The extent to which special legislation is carried may be seen by reference to the pamphlet laws of the State. They exhibit the fact which may probably excite some surprise, that our vast and expensive machinery for making laws finds very little employment in matters which concern the public generally. It costs, perhaps, hundreds of thousands of dollars to set it up every year, and is then employed almost exclusively in special legislation, at an additional annual expense of $300,000. The laws of 1868 are printed in a huge octavo volume of 1414 pages; the laws of 1869 in a similar volume of 1504 pages; the laws of 1870 in a similar volume of 1552 pages; making a total of 4970 pages.

Twenty-one thousand copies of these laws have been printed at the public expense, and about three hundred pages out of the whole number contain all the general laws which have been passed for the last three years. In 1868 the Legislature passed 81 general laws and 1274 special or private acts. In 1868 it passed 71 general laws and 1245 special or private acts.

In 1870 it passed, as nearly as I can ascertain, 49 general laws, and about 1200 private or special acts. Hundreds of these special acts relate to corporations; hundreds apply only to particular counties; many of them relate to sheep, goats, dogs, pigs, and other families of animated nature in certain townships, and all of them to matters which could be better regulated by general and permanent laws, or which might be safely left by constitutional provision to the control of local authorities.

If the power of the Legislature were restricted to the passage of laws of a public nature, there would be, in fact, very little for it to do. Biennial sessions are all that the public welfare would require. We are more likely to suffer from too much than too little legislation. If our general elections were biennial, instead of annual, they would come often enough for the peace, safety, morality and happiness of the people, and the chang would result in a prodigious saving of time, health and money.

There are other subjects which would necessarily force themselves upon the attention of a convention. The rights of political minorities are entitled to respect, and should be guarded and protected by the fundamental law. How this can be best accomplished is a question which is a really engaging the attention of some of the best minds in the State. Although Mr. Buckalew is not of my political faith, I am free to say that in my opinion he is entitled to great honor for his patriotic efforts in this direction.

The practice of conferring political patronage upon courts of law, whose judges are elective, is a threatening evil, which is worthy of serious thought. Our system of public education is a very imperfect one, and compares unfavorably in its results with that of some other countries, far behind us in liberal ideas on subjects connected with political science. These are matters that need not be discussed here, but they are too important to be neglected in any revision that may be made of our State constitution.

The proposition embraced by the resolutions involves no question of party politics. It contemplates nothing more than the ascertainment of the will of the freemen of the State in relation to the call of a convention for the purpose indicated. It is impossible to close our eyes to the necessity of some popular endeavor to check corruption in public places, which is confined to no party, and has grown so bold, that it seems to challenge the virtue of the people to an open contest for supremacy.

It is not peculiar to Pennsylvania. It is quite as bad in other States. Not only the Legislature of New York, but the local judiciary of its great commercial capital is befouled by it, and the halls of Congress are not free from its loathsome touch. But our duty is at home, among our own people. If we do our part faithfully we shall unveil the old shield of the Commonwealth, which has been so long obscured, and make the pledge of "virtue, liberty and independence," which our fathers inscribed upon it, our pledge, to be kept hereafter inviolate.

Mr. Frederick Fraley, president of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, rose to second the resolutions, using the following words:

I very cheerfully give my support to the resolutions now under consideration. The necessity for periodical consideration of the organic law of the State has been rendered so obvious by experience, that it is unnecessary to go into any detailed argument to demonstrate it.

The statement of the fact that we have had three revisions of the Constitution since the year 1776, besides the partial changes that have been made since 1838, under the legislative provisions for amendment, shows that the changes which are continually going on, caused by the increase of population, the enlargement of material interests, the advance of civilization, and the conflicts of corporate and individual rights, the relations of capital and labor, furnish new forms for legislation, which, if unguarded by constitutonal provisions, must be left to the omnipotent discretion of legislators.

Did we rely as they do in England on the concurrent action of the legislative and executive powers for building up a constitutional system, some of the evils under which we suffer might be mitigated, if not wholly prevented, by the additional care which the people might then take in the selection of their public servants; but we rely on the restraints of our written constitutions to protect us from legislative and executive encroachments, and we find, when it is too late, that great rights have been sacrificed, or great wrongs done by laws hastily and inconsiderately passed; often, indeed, without going through the recognized forms for enacting statutes.

Such looseness of legislation is a temptation to unprincipled men to steal power or to amass wealth, and recent experience tends to admonish us that all ordinary vigilance is baffled by the skill of such assailants, and that sure protection can be found only in strong and well defined constitutional limitations.

Evils of such magnitude being now universally acknowledged, the question is how shall they be remedied. The existing constitution provides for periodical changes at the will of two concurrent legislative votes and ratification by the votes of the people. But this process is attended with many difficulties and imperfections. However crude a proposition for amendment may be, if it passes the first stage, it must not be in any way altered either in its second or final consideration, and hence amendments made in this way are of doubtful utility.

Much the better plan is that heretofore adopted for the amendment of the constitutions of 1776 and 1790. Conventions composed of the worst and best men of the State, conservatives, theorists, radical reformers, the advocates of appointment to office by executive action or by popular election—all meeting in council, comparing their several views, and finally eliciting conclusions after ample debate and careful scrutiny. The object of the present movement in the League is to provide by law for the holding of such a convention; that the time has come for it, few if any doubt; that both the great political parties see the necessity for it is apparent, in the action of their acknowledged journals.

The support of such a body as this to the Legislature in the call for such a convention is of great importance. It is identified with the important changes which have been made in the Constitution of the United States—changes all in the direction of human rights and the demands of an improved social condition and civilization. Pennsylvania needs for the true development of her resources the enlargement of her facilities for intercourse by railroads, canals, &c.; the perfect education of her people; the protection of the rights of labor; the encouragement of the introduction of capital—laws broad, liberal and comprehensive, but uniform and stable. These should be precise in their character and be protected from legislative encroachment or enlargement by fixed constitutional provisions. The inconvenience of such strict limitations will be fully compensated by the greater sanctity and security that thus pertain to the grants of life and power which charters will then give.

Mr. Gibbons has touched on another subject than those hitherto embodied in our organic laws—the representation of minorities. This is a subject worthy of the attention of all who value free institutions of government or their permanency. Under our present systems it is partially reached by the making of election districts, but this is so partial, and so much affected by purely local conditions that it is practically worthless. Such representations can be readily provided for by simple constitutional provisions, and among the many forms that have been suggested, the members of the proposed convention will find no difficulty in establishing a rule that will test the value of such a just recognition of what is often a full moiety of those entitled to the elective franchise.

Let us go forward then earnestly and faithfully in this good work, when the election of members to the convention is authorized; let us choose our wisest and best citizens to represent the city of Philadelphia; let us go into the work with the highest aims for the public welfare, and from labors having such objects our good old Commonwealth will continue to have the affections of her sons and the respect of the world.

After Mr. Fraley had finished, the floor was taken by Mr. George L. Buzby, who spoke as follows:

Mr. President—The movement to secure a convention for the introduction of such new provisions into our State Constitution as experience has shown to be necessary, must receive the cordial support of every good citizen. That in a growing nation new conditions and new wants must arise is a self-evident proposition. When we numbered three millions of people in only thirteen States, our political system was necessarily less complex than now, when we have forty millions in thirty-seven States. The vast increase of our population both by natural growth and foreign immigration, continually suggests new political problems for our solution. So many heterogeneous elements of humanity are cast upon our shores from all quarters of the world, that our utmost faculty of assimilation is tasked to combine them in one harmonious whole. Whilst this process is going on it should be the duty of every citizen to guard against such crude political action as may arise from deficient culture, intemperate zeal or imperfect acquaintance with the vital principles of the free constitutions of these United States.

I have heard a speaker say, from the platform on which you, sir, sit, that when in Europe the remark had been frequently made to him, "that our institutions worked well because we had a small population dispersed over a vast extent of territory." "Wait," said these European critics, "until your population shall have become dense; until every walk of life shall have been crowded with anxious competitors; until you shall no longer find vent for the passionate, enterprising and discontented in the new regions of your huge domain into which they now daily press. When at last America shall in point of population and competition for the means of decent living be, as Europe is, then we shall see the strength of your boasted institutions tested. Then we shall see if the human passions which have so often desolated human hopes, and overthrown many a fair political fabric of finest promise will be charmed into silence and peace." And then the prophet closed fettered as he was by European experience with the announcement of his grave distrust for our future.

We need not accept such gloomy reasoning as a just portrayal of what shall come to us. I rather quote it here as illustrating the axiom, that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance." If, under the more complex conditions our people are assuming, there are not sufficient safeguards against violence and fraud in the administration of our public affairs, now is the time to engraft such features upon our State constitutions as may effectually resist these evils. Already our sister States in the west, profoundly conscious of imperfections in their organic laws, have engaged in and, for the time, perfected this work.

We need so to amend our constitution that if bad men do succeed in getting into office and power, they may be largely, if not wholly, divested of ability to do mischief. If ruffians overawe honest men at the polls, or seize by force the ballot-box, or fraudulently count the votes it contains for the purpose of sending to the Legislature, or elsewhere in public life, some tool of theirs, vile enough to do their bidding, we must provide in the constitution a a barrier against his indulgence of their desires. When the representative shall have been proved impotent to reward the wretch who based his claims for remuneration upon a plentiful display of knife and revolver at the polls, or by bursting with brutal violence into the chamber where return judges are peaceably performing their duty, then shall one great motive for the display of political ruffianism be removed. For I will do the worst of human nature the justice to believe that it loves not evil for its own sake alone.

How our legislators shall be disabled from the commission of venal crimes, and be compelled to render honorable service to the public—for unhappily the skirts of the Pennsylvania Legislature are foul, and we dare not pronounce them clean—will be determined by the convention which is now proposed. An increase in the number of our legislators, as practised in New England, will make their services more difficult of purchase. An oath taken previous to the occupancy of their official seats that they have spent no money, nor used any improper means to obtain office, will exercise a restraining influence. The publication of every bill of consequence before final action upon it, and then the insistence upon the approval of an actual majority of the members of the Legislature, and that upon a call of the yeas and nays, would effectually restrict reckless and vicious legislation.

But these are matters to be discussed hereafter. Our great want is to secure good men for public life. For years we have been steadily driving them from it, and have almost made public life ignominious. If our institutions are to live, this must cease. No republic can exist if overlaid with violence and fraud. God grant that the time may come, as heretofore, when there shall alone sit in our public halls men

"Upon whose front engraven deep,
Deliberation sits, and public care,
And princely counsel in their face
Majestic shines."

Mr. Buzby was succeeded by Mr. Speakman, who, indorsing the action proposed, felt that the end was so difficult of accomplishment, that something more than an amendment to the constitution was wanted. Something should be done to purify politics in the first stages, and this the speaker considered could be reached by giving suffrage to women, and by this means only could perversion be prevented.

Mr. William Rotch Wistar, following Mr. Speakman, took exception to the preamble, while agreeing with the resolutions. He could not coincide with the idea that the rights of minorities to representation was the only method to secure reform And further, he thought that expression should be given to the idea that an elective judiciary is a great evil,

Mr. John Price Wetherill continued the debate, and claimed that the meeting was called to show the necessity of a convention and not to discuss items, and advocated the resolutions as they were written.

Colonel Francis Jordan, secretary of the commonwealth, thought that no time should be lost in carrying this movement to a head. In his opinion the sentiment of the country was already ripe for the movement. In all preliminary action details and partisan effort should be studiously ignored. Colonel Jordan himself felt that a State Treasurer should not be appointed as now. Legislation at the State capital, he was prepared to affirm from his official knowledge, was a thing of the past, considered as it used to be in the early days of pure representation. No member ever gives attention to anything but the private bills, and public measuses are left to fall to the ground. This can only be remedied by constitutional amendment, and no improvement can be expected until this course is taken.

After some participation in the debate by Messrs. James Milliken, Jr., John Goforth and others, the preamble and resolutions were read, and the meeting adjourned. On this subject the following letter from Governor Geary is of interest:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, PA., Oct. 17, 1870.—George H. Boker, Esq., Secretary Union League—Dear sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, inviting me to attend a meeting of the Union League, to be held at the League House on the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., "for the purpose of considering a proposed application to the Legislature for the call of a convention to amend the constitution of Pennsylvania."

I cordially commend the object for which the meeting has been called, and notice with pleasure that the Union League of Philadelphia has taken the iniative in the preliminary discussions of so important a measure, before the meeting of the Legislature, so as to elicit public opinion, and to give form to the wishes of the people upon the subject.

It is generally conceded that our Commonwealth has outgrown the constitution of 1838. I hope, therefore, the subject will be thoroughly discussed by the people during the brief period prior to the meeting of the next Legislature, as it is my present intention to lay my views in favor of calling a constitutional convention before that body in my forthcoming annual message.

Previously determined official engagements elsewhere, at the time indicated in your invitation, will deprive me of the pleasure of meeting with the League as you request.

Yours truly, JNO. W. GEARY.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

BISMARCK'S PEACE PROPOSALS AS REPORTED BY GENERAL BURNSIDE—THEIR REJECTION BY THE FRENCH—RECENT MILITARY OPERATIONS.

VALENCIENNES, Oct. 18.

The Prussians attacked the unfortified town of Montdidier, killed three citizens and captured 150 of the Mobiles. A requisition of 150,000 francs was levied on the town, and the Mayor and M. Durand, a banker, were taken as hostages for payment. The Wurtemburg troops have been placed under command of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg.

It is asserted that the Emperor Napoleon has 10,000,000 francs secured in real estate, through the agency of Brown Bros., of New York.

The Journal of St. Petersburg says that Favre, on hearing the Prussian conditions of peace, through General Burnside, thought they were reasonable, and their rejection is consequently unaccountable.

Messrs. Lucon and Mittnacht had an audience with the King of Wurtemburg, and subsequently proceeded to Versailles. General Boyer, with a flag of truce from Bazaine, had an interview with Bismarck, who has made a report of their conversation to the King of Prussia. The result of this negotiation is not yet known.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—A correspondent at Tours telegraphs under date of October 17: "I have returned from Blois. No engagement has taken place. The French are daily receiving reinforcements and a battle was expected on Tuesday on the left flank of the river, near La Ferte St. Aubin.

"Bourbaki arrived yesterday at Blois, and took command of the army.

"The Prussians have destroyed the bridge at Beaugency; their left having crossed the Loire in several places."

LONDON, Oct. 18.—[Special to New York World.]—The negotiations at Brussels between Burnside and others have resulted in a total failure. The Foreign Office was to-night informed of the failure, and abandons all hopes of settlement, and the bombardment of Paris will commence immediately. Siege guns were mounted yesterday at Chatillon.

Russia demands a revision of the treaty of 1856.

Spirited encounters occurred on Sunday, on the line of the Rouen road. The Prussian column moved up the right bank of the Seine, and approached Les Pettis Andeleys. The town was occupied by the 94th regiment, which, on the approach of the enemy, crossed the river, blew up the bridge, and fell back.

The Prussians moved up the river to Courcelles, where they passed the Seine. They were furiously attacked by the Franc-tireurs, and finally compelled to retreat in disorder.

A French war steamer has been ordered to carry the French mails over the channel.

A letter from Paris by balloon, dated on October 14, says the squares and pleasure grounds have been planted with cabbages and cauliflowers. There is no anxiety to make peace. The battle of Baynux resulted in such severe loss that the Prussians asked for six hours to bury their dead.

Bismarck's proposals for peace, through Burnside, were the payment of an indemnity of £80,-000,000, Alsace and Lorraine to be neutral territory for ten years, and then to decide by a plebiscitum their future status, and the Prussians to enter Paris and sign a peace there. The Parisians indignantly refused these terms.

TOURS, Oct. 18

More favorable news has been received from Paris. A bridge has been thrown across the Seine, by which independent communication has been established between forts Charenton and Ivry. The Mobiles continue to make successful sorties. Reports from official and private sources show that bands of sharpshooters in all parts of the country occupied by the enemy are becoming more and more effective, and cause much annoyance and damage on the German line of communication. An official dispatch states that the franc-tireurs, after a successful engagement, occupied Melun. No official intelligence from Orleans have been made public to-day. Strategical movements in that direction are on foot, which render it necessary for the government to withhold all information likely to be of service to the enemy.

A private despatch from Chateau d'Eu, dated to-day, reports that shells were thrown into that town this afternoon.

A telegram from Dijon to-day announces that Vessoul has been occupied by the Prussians.

In the absence of any representative of the United States at Tours, the French government request the New York Associated Press to make known to the American government and people its extreme desire to make a new postal treaty between the two nations, and that it would gladly receive a special envoy from Washington, with whom negotiations might be concluded to that end.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·15	MOON SETS	0·07
SUN SETS	5·14	HIGH WATER	8·53

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WASH. BUTCHER,
ISRAEL W. MORRIS, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
JAMES DOUGHERTY,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	Sept. 17
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept. 27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Sept. 27
C. of Manch'tr	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 3
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Aleppo	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 6
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
Pereire	Brest	New York	Oct. 8
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Etna	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Oct. 8
Australia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 8

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
France	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
India	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 22
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 29
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 29
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Nov. 1
C. of Wash'tn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 5

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 20
City of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Oct. 20
Missouri	New York	Havana	Oct. 20
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Oct. 22
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Oct. 22
Achilles	Philadelphia	Charleston	Oct. 22
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Oct. 29

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Tonawanda, Turley, Mobile, Cope Bros.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
N. G. bark Enterprise, Mulder, Gibraltar for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, Charleston, Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Z. Steelman, French, Wilmington, N.C., do.
Schr Cameo, Dennison, Boston, do.
Schr Harry C. Sheppard, Clark, Charleston, via Wilmington, Del., do.
Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, Norfolk, J. Rommel, Jr., & Bro.
Schr Maggie Mulvey, Rawley, Boston, do.
Schr J. C. Patterson, Wickson, Fall River, do.
Schr Josephine, Rogers, Providence, do.
Schr J. A. Garrison, Smith, Alexandria, do.
Schr A. T. Cohn, Cohn, Washington, do.
Schr Fred. Smith, Smith, Barbadoes, Souder & Adams.

☞ Schrs A. D. Huddell, Lyra, M. D. Ireland, and M. Dutch, for Boston; N. C. Price, for Cape May; and Hannibal, for South Amesbury, were cleared on Monday by E. Audenried & Co., and not as before reported.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hercules, Doughty, from New Orleans 9th inst., with mdse. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer Achilles, Colburn, from New Orleans via Savannah, with mdse. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. brig Hermes, Lees, 18 days from Porto Cabello, with coffee, hides, etc., to John Dallett & Co.

Schr John Lank, Kemp, 4 days from Choptank River, with railroad ties to Collins & Co.

Schr John Shay, Tilton, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Tarrynot, Knowles, 3 days from New York, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Sons—vessel to Souder & Adams.

Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, 6 days from James River, with lumber to Collins & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, from Sagua.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 18.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

John Tracy, with iron, for Bridgeton.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 18.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

B. Palmer, W. S. Burton, J. B. Avery, R. F. Silliman, W. J. Dunlap, Belle Daniels, C. B. Simmons, Rockwood, and R. V. De Witt, all with coal, for New York.

Dido, with coal, for Bridgeton.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Oct. 19.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Dhawalighiri, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Sandusky, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Oct. 18—9 A. M.—The pilot-boat Howard reports the brig Ellen P. Stewart, from Sagua, passed in yesterday.

In the harbor to-day, barks Ocean and Mary Fallam, in ballast for orders, and Emily, from Turks Island for orders.

A large ship is anchored near the Brown.

4 P. M.—The pilot-boat Cope reports the ship Tuscarora went to sea to-day, and three barks from above.

In harbor, vessels reported this morning, and bark Bidwell, from Havre, in ballast for orders; 8 schrs and a small steamer from above, bound southward. Wind N. W.; blowing fresh. Thermometer, 85.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Jamestown, Call, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Br. steamers City of Antwerp, Leitch, and Siberia, Harrison, for Liverpool, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Mary Sanford, Chadwick, for New York, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 17th inst.

Steamer Francis Wright, Nickerson, for New York, sailed from Havana 10th inst.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, for Beverly, sailed from New Bedford 17th inst.

Steamer George Washington, Gager, from New York, at New Orleans 16th inst.

Steamer Cortes, Nelson, for New York, sailed from New Orleans 17th inst.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, from Savannah 15th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 351 bales upland cotton, 69 do yarn, 130 casks rice, 32 tons iron, 200 empty barrels, 17,221 feet lumber, 6 bales waste cotton, and 75 pkgs. mdse.

Steamer Yazoo, Catharine, for Philadelphia via Havana, cleared at New Orleans 14th inst. Passengers:—C. Muller, Cecilia Gilbert, Maria Thornton, Rose Delgado, Felecita Bosque, and G. Schneidan. Cargo for Philadelphia:—67 bales cotton, 400 hides, 125 bdls. do., 37 bales moss, 60 empty carboys, 217 empty barrels, 38 pkgs. old iron, 7 rolls leather, and 9 pkgs. mdse.

Steamer Norman, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 17th inst.

Br. bark Polly, Rodd, hence, at Falmouth 6th inst. for Stettin.

Bark Almoner, Carey, hence for Queenstown, put into Schull (Long Island channel), 1st inst., through stress of weather.

Bark Desiah, hence for Queenstown, before reported abandoned, was passed Sept. 22, in lat. 37 58, long. 65 43, by bark Tropic Bird, at New Bedford.

Br. bark Gladstone, Brown, hence, at Satilla Mills, Ga., 4th inst.

Brig Reporter, Coombs, hence, at Salem 15th inst.

Brig Milwaukee, Brown, at Boston from Philadelphia, lost about 10 tons of coal in a gale 8th inst. off Chincoteague.

Brig Neuvitas, Trask, from Boston for Philadelphia, returned to Holmes' Hole 14th inst., and sailed again 16th.

Brig Bidwell, Baker, from Havre 31st August for Philadelphia (below), was spoken 18th ult., lat. 53, long. 16.

Brig Tubal Cain, Stone, hence for Cronstadt, in the Sound, Elsinore, 2d inst.

Brigs Nathaniel Stevens and G. W. Chase, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 17th inst.

Schr Benjamin Gartside, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 15th inst.

Schrs R. W. Tull, Robbins, and H. N. Miller, Miller, hence, at Boston 17th inst.

Schr James Satterthwaite, Kinney, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 17th inst.

Schr Kensington, Baker, hence, at Holmes' Hole 15th inst., and sailed for Boston.

Schrs Susan, from Portland, and E. F. Cabada, from Boston, both for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 17th inst.—the Cabada sailed again.

Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, hence, at Portland 16th instant.

Schrs Charles H. Moller, Brown, and Jas. Ponder, Jr., Brown, fm Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 16th inst., and sailed again.

Schr Clara Merrick, Hand, hence, at Lynn 10th instant.

Schrs J. S. Watson, Houck; Ann Elizabeth, Kelly; and William Boardman, Billard, hence, at Lynn 11th instant.

Schrs Henry, Dobbin, and Raven's Wing, York, hence, at Lynn 15th inst.

Schr Teluman, Hall, hence, at Charleston 17th instant.

Schr Admiral, Steelman, hence, at Salem 16th instant.

Schr C. W. May, Enson, hence, at Providence 16th instant.

Schrs B. Bradley, Mulligan; Anna E. Safford, Powell; and Lizzie Florence, Lippincott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 15th inst.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MLLE. NILSSON. MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public that the fourth and last
GRAND NILSSON CONCERT
Will take place
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct 20, at 8 P. M., and
ONE GRAND NILSSON MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M.
Doors open at 1 o'clock.
Mlle. Christine Nilsson will be assisted by
Miss ANNA LOUISE CARY, the favorite Contralto.
Signor BRIGNOLI, the distinguished Tenor.
Signor N. VERGER, the eminent Baritone.
Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS, the great Violinist.
The Grand Orchestra will be under the direction of MAX MARETZEK.
Conductor.........Signor BOSONI.
General Admission.........$2·00
Reserved Seats (Balcony and Balcony Boxes). 3·00
Reserved Seats (Parquet and Parquet Circle).. 4·00
Proscenium Boxes.........$25 and 30·00
Admission Family Circle......... 1·00
Reserved Seats, Family Circle......... 1·50
To the Matinee, tickets with reserved seats in Parquet and Parquet Circle and Balcony, $3 each.
Family Circle as above.
Seats can be secured for either performance at the Academy and NORTH'S Music Store, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street.
Steinway Pianos are used at all "Nilsson" Concerts. 10 17

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 19,
Third appearance of
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.
Commencing with Colman's five-act comedy,
THE HEIR-AT-LAW.
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE as DR. PANGLOSS.
After which Mr. Clarke's reconstructed version of
THE TOODLES,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE as TIMOTHY TOODLES.
Friday—BENEFIT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
MR. J. S. CLARKE as OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
LAST TIME OF "MAN AND WIFE."
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 18, 1870,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
MAN AND WIFE,
With its great cast and fine effects.
To-morrow—LONDON ASSURANCE.
On Friday—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
A great bill on Saturday—Three Pieces.
On Monday—ROBERTSON'S LAST SUCCESSFUL COMEDY, "M. P."

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, No. 1217
E. L. DAVENPORT.........Lessee and Manager.
P. E. ABEL.........Business Manager.
LAST WEEK OF THE LINGARDS.
The Grand Musical and Operatic Extravaganza,
PLUTO
WITH LINGARD IN HIS SKETCHES.
Every Evening this Week.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 25, 50, and 75 cents. 10 17

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WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
NEW NOVELTIES EVERY NIGHT.
Enthusiastic Reception Nightly of
THE GREAT, THE ONLY COOL BURGESS,
who never had an equal in his specialties.
Re-engagement of the Highly Popular
CHARLES VIVIAN,
the Great London Mimic.
The Queen of all Peerless Danseuses
M'LLE DE ROSA,
Premiere Danseuse Assoluta, will appear in Two Ballets.
MISS EMMA ALFORD,
the celebrated London Serio-Comic Burlesque singer.
SYDNEY FRANKS.
A most Original Comic Singer and Mimic.
DICK SANDS,
the Famous Lancashire Clog Dancer.
JOHN MULLIGAN,
the Emperor of all Sable Comedians.
IMMENSE OLIO ENTERTAINMENT.

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THE FAMILY RESORT.
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J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

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ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S
MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
With the best Minstrel Organization in the world.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. 9 5 tf

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8 16m

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1870.

LINE OF STEAMSHIPS TO LIVERPOOL.

THE project of establishing a line of steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool is again under consideration. The directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad are taking the leading, if not the only active, part in the discussion of practical plans for putting this enterprise on a substantial foundation; and it is reported that the main cause of delay at the present moment is the difficulty of deciding between a line to be established by an English firm, with guarantees from the railroad company, and a thoroughly American line, to be built by our own ship-builders, owned by our own capitalists, and to be controlled wholly by American influences.

It may be easier, for the time being, quicker, and cheaper to subsidize an English line; and if we are influenced by the example of Baltimore, or by the nationality of the steamships plying between New York and Europe, it would be natural enough to assist in establishing a foreign enterprise instead of manfully endeavoring to build up one of our own. We believe, however, that this course would be not only weak, but on the whole rather detrimental than beneficial to the commercial interests of Philadelphia. If the enterprise about which so much has been said is to be attempted at all, it should be undertaken in a vigorous and bold spirit, and it would be better to abandon it altogether than to swell the list of mortifying failures, or to solicit patronage for a new scheme that would not fully command public confidence. We had a line of steamships plying between this port and Liverpool established nearly twenty years ago, and for a time it was in successful and vigorous operation. The unfortunate loss of several vessels on the line first weakened public confidence in the regularity of its trips, but this difficulty would probably have soon been surmounted by the employment of new ships, if at the critical juncture in the history of this project all the remaining sea-worthy vessels of the line had not suddenly been withdrawn to be used as British transports in the Crimean war! Importers speedily resolved that if, in addition to the dangers of shipwreck, they were to be victimized by the exigencies of the English Government, it was folly to place their dependence upon a line thus doubly endangered. The German steamship lines are at this moment rendered unsafe by the present war; the French lines are not absolutely free from peril; and Great Britain may again be soon involved in a foreign war that would necessitate the withdrawal of any line of English steamships between this port and Liverpool. There is a degree of uncertainty, insecurity, and unreliability connected with all projects based on the employment of British ships which is fatal to their success.

If we are to have a Philadelphia line of steamships, let it be a genuine, not a fictitious, half-and-half affair. Let our mechanics build first-class vessels, of which every patriotic citizen will feel proud. Let Councils guard against the inconveniences heretofore arising from ice in the Delaware by building ice-boats that are ice-boats, and that do not prove inefficient at the first serious trial of their utility and strength.

The present time seems specially propitious for a revival of the project which has so long been vainly agitated. The recent change in the laws encouraging a distribution of imports among various cities, the growing disposition of Congress to grant subsidies to steamships built in this country, and the immense amount of business which the Pennsylvania Railroad could bestow upon a line of steamships sailing from this port to Liverpool, are all encouraging indications of the success of a creditable Philadelphia project. But it must be thoroughly Philadelphian in all its ramifications, if it is to gain that cordial support of merchants and citizens which is essential to marked success.

NAVAL OFFICERS AND DIPLOMATISTS.

SECRETARY ROBESON, in promptly suspending Commander Truxton, of the sloop-of-war Jamestown, from his command in consequence of his very extraordinary conduct in landing a file of marines at Honolulu for the purpose of forcibly lowering to half-mast the flag upon the United States Consulate, has performed an action that ought to meet with the cordial approval of the people of this country. The United States Consul, it appears, did not lower his flag as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Queen Dowager, because he had no official information of her death, and because he had been once before deceived by false intelligence in the matter. The redoubtable commander of the Jamestown undertook to vindicate the dignity of the country, and actually invaded a friendly territory with an armed force to compel a diplomatic officer of the United States to do what he (Truxton) assumed to be the proper thing in the way of etiquette. This was a double outrage, for Commander Truxton had no authority whatever over the Consul, and it was simply an insult to the authorities of Honolulu to parade a file of marines in their streets for any purpose without special permission.

The difficulty that occurred a few years ago between our Minister to Paraguay, Hon. Charles A. Washburn, and Rear-Admirals Lee and Davis, proved very conclusively that the relations between our naval officers and our Diplomatic Corps sadly needed reconstruction, and that it was time the commanders of United States fleets and vessels upon foreign stations were informed of the fact that they were not the only upholders of the national honor and dignity among the nations of the earth. Although it may not be pleasant for naval officers to be subordinate to a "pot-house politician"—we believe that this was one of the elegant epithets bestowed upon Minister Washburn by Rear-Admiral Davis—in a foreign port, yet the exigencies of the situation are such that they must be so; and as the Davis-Washburn affair appears not to have had its proper effect in teaching some of the gentlemen of the quarter-deck that they can best serve their country by strictly minding their own business, it would be well that such an example should be made of Commander Truxton as will be remembered for all future time. The performances of Rear-Admirals Lee and Davis in the Paraguay muddle should never have been passed over as they were, and if the offense of the commander of the Jamestown is in any way extenuated, our ministers and consuls will have no security whatever from constant and insulting interference on the part of naval officers, whenever the latter may take it into their heads that the diplomatic representatives of the country are not performing their functions in a proper manner.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

THE action of the Union League last night in giving a strong endorsement to the movement for a Constitutional Convention cannot fail to secure increased attention to this important subject, and we hope it may lead to the passage of a law designed to carry out the object in view at the next session of the Legislature. The necessity of a radical reform of many abuses is plainly evident to all good citizens, and there is no better way to devise appropriate remedies for the growing evils of the day than to call together the leading men of the State, without distinction of party, to revise the Constitution. Experience has demonstrated that the people are powerless to prevent the prostitution of the Government to bad purposes under the present system, and a Constitutional Convention, enlightened by the events of the last thirty years, could greatly improve the existing fundamental law of the Commonwealth.

THE *Post* is having a hard time of it in defending the President for his mischievous action with regard to Secretary Cox and the pardoned Fenians, and in endeavoring to represent Simon Cameron as a model patriot and a statesman without guile. The two performances of the President which we have censured will admit of no extenuation, and they are indications of a demoralization in the administration that cannot but alienate the regards of the honest men of the country. That Simon Cameron was the chief agent in the expulsion of Mr. Cox from the Cabinet is evident from all the statements that have been made of the affair by the Washington correspondents of the various newspapers, and that Mr. Cox was expelled because he refused to allow the Congressional Republican Committee, of which Simon Cameron is the leading spirit, to dictate with regard to the management of his department, needs no proof for those who have watched the course of events. The *Post* must be very hard put to for an argument when it asks, "What is the meaning of this attack? Are THE TELEGRAPH and the *Inquirer* ready to go over to the Democracy?" The *Post* is perfectly well aware that we have no intention of going over to the Democracy, but that THE TELEGRAPH professes to be now, as it always has been, an independent journal, that does not fear to bestow its censures where they are deserved, without regard to mere partisan considerations. We believe that we are doing a better service to the public and to the Republican party by rebuking dishonesty, corruption, and intrigue in high places, than we are by apologizing for them, or by consenting to them by our silence. The action of the President in the two matters to which we have referred is absolutely inexcusable; and in saying so, we only utter what a multitude of fair-minded men think. With regard to Simon Cameron, the less the *Post* says about him the better. Whitewash will not stick to the old Wigwagger, and our contemporary will do better by him if it lets him severely alone than if it attempts the impossible task of trying to make him presentable in decent society.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ HEAR PROFESSOR O. S. FOWLER, AT ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, on FRIDAY EVENING at 7:30, on "Love, Courtship, and Married Life." Seats, 25 cents. And consult him as to your Phrenology, best business, etc., at the Continental Hotel, every day and evening during October. 10 19 3t

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CRETONNES,
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Black Alpacas, very cheap.
Plaid Poplins, 50, 62½, 85, 87½, and $1 a yard.
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A cheap lot of Plaid Goods, 25 cents, worth 31c.
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Waterproof Cloaking Cloths.

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All-wool Domet Shaker Flannels.
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Kid Gloves, $1 a pair.
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SILK PLUSHES.
JOUVIN GLOVES.
LYONS VELVETS.
BAGDAD WRAPS.
PARK BLANKETS.
WOOLLEN SATINS.
GORGEOUS PLAIDS.
ZOUAVE JACKETS.
CARRIAGE SHAWLS.
NOBILITY VELOURS.
NEW SHAWL SUITS.
ARISTOCRATIC SILKS.
SOUTHERLAND PLAIDS.
SERVICEABLE POPLINS.
LADY FRANKLIN JACKETS.

P. S.—10,000 YARDS SPLENDID FRENCH CHINTZES.

N. B.—Our stock of Fine Blankets, Extra Quilts, and Damask Goods, and general staple stock is unprecedented. [9 19 mws rptf

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Having made a specialty of his Black Silk Trade, would invite the attention of the ladies to his stock.

CASHMERE GROS GRAINS,
SATIN-FINISHED TAFFETAS,
TAFFETA GLACE,
HEAVY GROS GRAINS,
GROS DE RHIN, Etc.,

All of which are real Lyons Goods, and guaranteed free from mixture of any kind. We would also call attention to our stock of

COLORED SILKS,

Embracing all the new shades.

READ "JEREMY TRAIN—HIS DRIVE!" IN (11*4p SCRIBNER'S NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Criminal Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

William Henderson, a Hibernian of Tipperary birth, owned up to the theft of several watches from Solomon H. Weeks and William Cain. He went to these gentlemen's stores, saying that he wished to purchase watches, and when they were put out on the counter for inspection he snatched them up and ran away. The Judge sent him to Moyamensing for three years.

Henry Smith pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing, and was sent below for one year.

William Meyers confessed that he had been maliciously mischievous and was given sixty days in which to mend his ways.

CITY ITEMS.

For additional City Items see Inside Pages.

MEN'S ENTIRE SUITS,
As low as $10.
Better than are sold elsewhere at
$12 *to* $15.
Others at $12, $13, $15, $16, $18, $20.
Call and see.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets, { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON will smile when they read the report of the census-taker and his report of the amount of stock, color, shapes, and prices of the Great Brown Stone Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street. Read his report:—

STOCK.
Higher than the mountain's peak,
Deeper than the ocean's deep,
Stronger than the rock-bound coast,
More numerous than the Philistine host.

COLORS.
Colors of every tint and hue,
Purer than the azure blue,
Indelible as time and space,
The hottest sun can't them efface.

SIZES.
We'll fit the lad from three to ten,
And all between that age and men;
They fit the crooked, fat, and lean,
And all the shapes that come between.

PRICES.
Cheaper than the common trash,
Better than the habberdash
That is sold around the town
By Tom, and Dick, and Jack, and Brown.

$8 CENT LADIES' VEST.
$8 CENT LADIES' VEST
Is of superior make, sightly and warm. Many sell it for one dollar.
ONE DOLLAR LADIES' VEST,
Excellent fabric, stitched with silk.
$1 40 VEST,
Fine Merino, handsomely shaped, and is having a large sale.
Also, a full line of finer grades.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR—PRICES REDUCED.
60 CENTS—MEN'S GOOD QUALITY SHIRTS.
75 CENTS—SIGHTLY HEAVY SHIRTS.
$1 SHIRTS—BEST OFFERED.
$1 40—FINE MERINO, WELL MADE.
$1 60—FINE SAXONY, WORTH MORE.
CHILDREN'S WEAR—PRICES REDUCED.
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
This Zephyr equals in brilliancy of colors the best imported Zephyrs, and has no superior among American manufacturers. It is suited for all knitting purposes, such as Caps, Shawls, Afghans, etc. Last winter it had an immense sale, and to secure a still larger demand this season, Mr. Finn offers it at the low figure of *ten cents per ounce.* He has also opened a full line of zephyr embroidered slippers, and a large variety and grades of Stocking Yarns, which are reduced to unprecedented low prices.
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

SEA MOSS FARINE.—This is a new article of food, which we take pleasure in commending to our readers. We have used it in our families, and have found it to be the most nutritious, delicate, and palatable article for table use we have seen.

It is a light and agreeable farine, very pleasant to the taste, easy of digestion, and hence specially adapted to the use of the sick, the thousands of dyspeptics among us, and for young children; besides, the Sea Moss, its principal ingredient, has many curative properties, and is highly recommended for pectoral and scrofulous affections, and is perfectly harmless.

Here, then, we have an entirely new article of food of the most delicate and inviting character, adapted to the use of the table for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Charlotte de Russe, etc., and almost invaluable for use by the invalid. It is simple, delicate, nutritious, harmless, remedial, and economical, as it can be furnished for one-third to one-half the cost of Corn Starch, Maizena, Farina, etc., for all of which it is more than a substitute.

It is made up without trouble, and will always be good. Try it; and our word for it, you will continue in its use.—*Independent.*

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE ADDITION of numerous suits of rooms to the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, renders it more than ever a deserved favorite with families travelling. Its central position and large airy rooms are unsurpassed.

SPOTTED LIKE DOMINOES.—The teeth soon become speckled if every defilement is not removed from them every twenty-four hours. To do this effectually there is nothing like Sozodont. It literally renders the enamel impervious and indestructible.

HEBNER'S DINING SALOON, No. 43 South Second street. Ten additional waiters in attendance to-day to accommodate the rush for heavy dinners at light prices.

"SPALDING'S" celebrated Glue, useful and true.

MARRIED.

HORN—JONES.—On the 13th instant, in the Cathedral of Our Merciful Saviour, at Faribault, Minn., by the Right Reverend Henry B. Whipple, D. D., Bishop of Minnesota, JOHN HORN, JR., of Philadelphia, Pa., to LAVINIA WRIGHT JONES, daughter of the late Hon. Benjamin Wright, of Jefferson county, New York.

NORTH—ROBBINS.—On the 18th instant, at the Church of the Atonement, by the Rev. Benjamin Watson, D. D., Rector, assisted by the Rev. E. Y. Buchanan and Rev. J. B. Clemson, D. D., Mr. GEORGE H. NORTH to Miss HATTIE J., daughter of Charles Robbins, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

CONNER.—On the 15th instant, JAMES G. CONNER, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends Amity Lodge, No. 19, I. O of O. F., and the Oystermen's Union and oystermen generally, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 829 South Third street, on Sunday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

DAVIES.—Tuesday, 18th October, of hemorrhage of the lungs, CHARLES E. DAVIES, in the 44th year of his age.

His male relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1450 Lombard street, on Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

PETERSON.—At Germantown, on the evening of 17th instant, NATHAN S. PETERSON, in the 52d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 6146 Germantown avenue, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

SHAFFNER.—On the 17th instant, JOHN SHAFFNER, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 1212 Arch street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Lancaster, Pa., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SHERIDAN.—At Chesnut Hill, on the evening of 17th instant, OWEN SHERIDAN, aged 33 years.

The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, on Thursday, Oct. 20th, at 12 o'clock. Carriages will meet 10 o'clock train from city at Chesnut Hill Depot.

WALLACE.—On the 16th instant, WILLIAM WALLACE, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 624 Poplar street, on Tuesday, 20th instant, at 1 o'clock.

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

Concentrated Fluid Extract Buchu.

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

The proprietor trusts that his remedies, from the fact of their being advertised, may not be classed as patent medicines.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is a pharmaceutical preparation. The proper name is given, and it is the most active which can be made. It is indorsed as a cure by all medical works for such diseases as recommended by the proprietor. It is pleasant in its taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and is taken by adults and children. It is tonic, diuretic, blood purifying and invigorating. Enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes will find it far more strengthening than any of the preparations of bark or iron.

See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:—

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder and urethra, diseases of the prostate gland, and retention or the incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, and dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

CURE OF GRAVEL OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our country named J. B. Estell had been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition at our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, etc.,
ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION OF LONG STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 5, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq:—

DEAR SIR:—I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers.
Yours truly, THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO
Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. R. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City.
And many others if necessary.

CURE OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTION OF A PATIENT SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Penn., March 31, 1869.

EDITOR "COSMOPOLITE":—I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results, for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public. Yours respectfully, D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:—
Colonel DAN RICE, Girard, Penn.
CHARLES STOW, Esq., Girard, Penn, editor *Cosmopolite.*
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Penn., attorney.
C. I. HINDS, Girard, Penn, attorney.
Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Penn., attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Penn., merchant.
C. E. ROCKWELL, Girard, Penn., merchant.
B. C. Ely, Girard, Penn., druggist.

A PERMANENT CURE OF GRAVEL OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

BURNSIDE, Conn., Dec. 15, 1869.

Dr. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "Kidneys" and "bladder." Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me, if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire *Courier*, headed "Kidneys." I read it through, and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and got another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse (apparently). When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the "Buchu" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday, to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the "Buchu," and in the afternoon it had the desired effect.

I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield *Republican* is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well-wisher.
EDWARD L. HOWARD,
Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford county, Conn.

REFERS TO
Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

DR. KEYSER
is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery, of Philadelphia.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form of preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extract—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effects on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, etc.,
GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Penn.
AUG. 11, 1865.

A CASE OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 25, 1867.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:—

DEAR SIR:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medical preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.
M. MCCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge United States Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD BE GIVEN FOR A BOTTLE, IF NECESSARY.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your "Buchu" has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your "Buchu." I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine (I would give $100 a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price), I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 78 Milton avenue, Rahway, N. J.
H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu."
J. W. SAVAGE, ex-Mayor.
FRANK LA BAU, President of Council.
WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.
PETER A. BANTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. S. S. MERICK, Councilman.
LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.
J. B. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE, RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 5, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are hereunto attached are all known to me.
JOHN F. WHITNEY, Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE VOL. INSTITUTE,
Corner of 5th av. and 76th st., Central Park.
[A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.]

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited, I am respectfully yours,
Colonel YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.
June 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 28, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, etc.,
T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly *Telegraph.*

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New York, and No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address. Sold by druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with *fac-simile* of my chemical warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD. [10 15 ws 4t

GRAND OPENING
OF
BRIDAL SILVER,
MONDAY, October 10.

BAILEY & CO.,
CHESNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

CROS DE LONDRES, all the New Shades.
FAILLES, all the New Shades.
POULT DE SOIES, all the New Shades.
EVENING SILKS, in all Grades and Colors

WHITE SILKS for Weddings.
WHITE SATINS for Weddings.
COLORED SATINS for Evenings.

BLACK SILKS.

The largest and most complete stock of BLACK SILKS ever offered to our customers.

BOUGHT AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

During the war panic abroad, and will be sold at a

MODERATE ADVANCE.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
1412 AND 1414 CHESNUT STREET.

TRIMMINGS, PATTERNS, ETC.

WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,
No. 804 ARCH Street.
LATEST STYLES
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Berlin Zephyr Goods, Etc.

A large importation of Embroidered Cushions and Embroidered Slippers, from 75c. upwards.
We have now on hand a full line of the celebrated
BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES,
Considered in Europe superior to any other make.
Also, a full line of the
VICTORIA KID GLOVES,
The best One Dollar Glove in the market,
$1·00 Per Pair.
A complete assortment of the celebrated
J. B. P. PARIS CORSETS.
WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,
10 8 smwlm No. 804 ARCH Street, Philada.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, on part of rental apply.
GOULD & FISCHER,
Successors to J. E. Gould,
No. 923 CHESNUT St., No. 1018 ARCH ST.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1018 ARCH and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 16 tf

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA

PERSONAL.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD experience in the control of eccentric and feeble-minded children at the State Institution at Media, would arrange with the parents or guardian of any one needing such services. Inquire of Rev. E. E. Hale, Boston, Mass., or Doctor J. N. Kerlin, Principal of Institution, Media, Pa. 10 13 6t*

FURNITURE, ETC.

PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,
Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is
STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,
And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.
KILBURN & GATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HUTTON & McCONNELL,
Furniture Warerooms,
No. 809 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia,
Offer an extensive and entirely new stock of splendid
Furniture and Upholstery,
EVERY ARTICLE BEING ORIGINAL IN DESIGN, SUPERIOR IN QUALITY, ELEGANT IN FINISH, AND CHEAP IN PRICE.
Our patrons having long appreciated the above POINTS in our GOODS, we are induced to present these facts to the public, that we may continue to receive their patronage, promising prompt attention to all orders entrusted to us. 9 27 ws13trp

BUY YOUR FURNITURE
OF
GOULD & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
AND
N. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. [10 5 wfm3mrp

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES AT
No. 16 North SIXTH Street.
STORE SHADES, REPAIRING, ETC.
9 16 fmw2mrp B. J. WILLIAMS & SON.

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10 19 wfm6t

NEW MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

Contents:—Footpaths, by Thomas Wentworth Higginson; The Return, a Poem; Oldtown Fireside Stories—Captain Kidd's Money, by Harriet Beecher Stowe; Highly Explosive, by Jane G. Austin; Experiments, by C. A. H.; Fechter as Hamlet, by Kate Field; Joseph and his Friend, Part XI, by Bayard Taylor; Four Months with Charles Dickens, second paper; Murillo's "Immaculate Conception," by David Gray; Travelling Companions, by H. James, Jr.; The Intellectual Influence of Music, by John S. Dwight: A November Pastoral, by Bayard Taylor; Mr. Burlingame as an Orator; Reviews and Literary Notices.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

Contents:—We Girls; A Home Story, Part XI, by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney; Just like Aunt Banger, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; Waiting for a Bite (Poem), by Lucy Larcom; A Boy's Visit to Pompeii, by J. T. Trowbridge; Aunt Nutty's Stories to the Children, by P. C. Hunter; Fairy Feline (Poem), by A. J. H.; Going to the Menagerie, by Katherine F. Williams; How to Draw, V, by Charles A. Barry; Spinning (Poem), by Belle W. Cooke; The William Henry Letters, Third New Packet, by Mrs. A. M. Diaz; Before Flying Southward (Poem), by Lily Nelson; Our Young Contributors—Our Young Hawks, by C. A. Stephens; Prize Essays, by Lottie A. Moseley, Jennie Webb, and May Hull; The Evening Lamp; Our Letter-box.

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10 No. 106 South THIRD Street.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Porter & Coates we have received one of the daintiest specimens of book-making that has been put before the public for many a day. Dear old Mother Goose, whose immortal melodies were our first introduction to the enchanted realms of poetry and fairy lore, has received the attention of artists innumerable, while the printers have bestowed their best efforts upon the ink and paper that have handed these imperishable versicles down from generation to generation, and the bookbinders have expended all their talents upon the gorgeous coverings that will captivate the æsthetic taste of the nursery. But never before has "Mother Goose" been seen surrounded by such a combination of attractions as in the beautiful volume before us, which the publishers designate by the title "Mother Goose in Her New Dress." This very artistic performance consists of a series of quaintly humorous designs illustrative of some of the most popular of Mother Goose's melodies, with a few French and German versicles of similar character, which have very decided merits of their own, but which are additionally interesting from the fact that they are from the pencil of a daughter of Chief Justice Chase. The designs were made by the young lady for presentation to her father upon his birthday, and they have been made public at the earnest request of Jay Cooke, Esq., who very rightly thought that so much artistic merit ought not to be hidden from the public in the portfolio of the Chief Justice. Miss Chase would not consent that her name should appear upon the title-page, but if the public have the sketches they ought also to know who produced them, so that there is no impropriety in alluding to what is only half a secret at best. The publishers have reproduced the sketches in chromo-lithography, and have taken special pains to preserve all their characteristics as far as was practicable. The book is bound in sumptuous style, and, considering the elegance both of its exterior and interior, the price asked for it, $4·50, cannot be considered as more than moderate.

—"Virgil" is the fifth volume of the interesting series of manuals entitled "Ancient Classics for English Readers," edited by Rev. W. Lucas Collins, A. M., which are being published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. The volume before us was prepared by the late Professor John Canington, one of the best Latin scholars of the day, and the author of the most readable translation of the "Æneid" that has ever been made. It gives a brief but satisfactory account of the poet, a description of his pastoral poems, and an analysis of his great epic, the "Æneid," that will give a very excellent idea of the character of that poem to readers who may not have the time or disposition to peruse it as a whole. The critical and explanatory remarks in this volume are excellent, and they will be of much assistance even to those who have an acquaintance with Virgil's poetry.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received the following juvenile publications of Lee & Shepard: "The Springdale Stories," consisting of six very pretty volumes entitled as follows:—"Ennisfallen," "Eric," "Herbert," "Johnstone's Farm," "Nettie's Trials," and "Adele," are put up together in a neat box. These stories are by Mrs. S. B. C. Smuels, and they form of themselves an attractive juvenile library. "Little Folks Astray," by Sophie May, is another attractive story for young people, and "Light at Eventide" is a collection of choice hymns and religious poems, selected with a special view to the entertainment and edification of children.

—The first number of the latest venture in the field of periodical literature, *Scribner's Monthly*, promises well for its success in the future. The editor, Dr. J. G. Holland ("Timothy Titcomb"), is well known as a popular writer, and *Scribner's Monthly* under his care will doubtless seek to suit the average popular taste and to become a welcome visitor to many home circles. The initial number presents an excellent variety in the style and substance of its articles, and combines entertainment and edification in a manner that will be highly acceptable to the majority of magazine readers. The illustrations are numerous and good, and the new magazine altogether looks as if it would prove a decided success.

—T. Ellwood Zell sends us Part 45 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia," which is brought down to the title "Phasianidæ." Among the most important of the subjects treated in this number are "Paris," "Partnership," "Patent," "George Peabody," "Pearl," "Pendulum," "Penitentiary System," "William Penn," "Pennsylvania," "Persia," "Peru," and "Petroleum." In five more numbers this valuable encyclopedia will be complete, and as its price will doubtless be advanced, those who wish to obtain it at the present low rates should subscribe for it without further delay.

—Turner & Co. send us the following magazines for November:—

The Lady's Friend has a fine steel-plate frontispiece entitled "The Glee Maiden," a double-page colored fashion plate, and numerous other illustrations. The stories, sketches, and articles on practical housewifery are interesting and useful, as usual.

Arthur's Home Magazine is illustrated by numerous wood-cuts, and it presents an entertaining literary miscellany adapted to the tastes of old and young.

The Children's Hour has a pleasant variety of short stores, verses, and pictures to please the young people.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN IN SPAIN.

In his newest book, Hans Christian Andersen tells, in his own peculiar way, what he saw in Spain and on a visit to Portugal. Here are a couple of extracts:—

Here you come again upon the Alameda, and if you continue up the river Guadalmedina you find yourself in that part of Malaga where the life of the lower classes is the most stirring, and that is not on the Plaza above, but down below, nearly in the river's bed. The river has been almost for a year entirely without water, and now, in its dried-up state, it had been converted into a market place. Horses and asses stood in it bound in pairs; viands were being cooked in pots and pans over blazing fires; tables and plates were laid—it would have made a good sketch! * * Collin and I drove for at least a mile in the empty bed of the river. One of the rich merchants of Malaga, M. Delius, to whom I had brought an introduction, had invited us to make this excursion. He wished to take us to his villa and his beautiful garden. An impenetrable hedge of gigantic cacti crowding the sides of the hill fenced it in. The garden, laid out in the form of terraces, was rich in trees of every variety; there was a grateful shade under the orange trees and the bananas. Tall pepper-trees, with their reddish-colored berries, like string beans, were drooping as willows do their boughs over the clear greenish water in the basins. Here stood lofty palm trees and rarer pines. Here also were citron trees and high blossoming geraniums; passion flowers hung in masses like the honeysuckle on our village hedges. Here flourished in the sunshine extraordinary lily-shaped flowers—I thought I recognized them from the arabesque designs of gold and silver I had seen in the old story books. The most expensive plant here, I was told, was the green grass. A couple of large fields looked so fresh, and were kept in such beautiful order, that it seemed as if each blade were trimmed and washed. The air was cool, almost too cool for us, who had come from the deep, hot valley beneath, and had now ascended on foot to the highest terrace in the garden. Malaga lay below us; the immense cathedral looked like an ark upon a petrified, foam-white sea. We visited another villa on our way home. It had been forsaken by its owner; he had ruined himself by speculating in water—that is to say, he had spent his whole fortune in constructing in his garden enormous stone basins in which to collect the rain water from the hills, intending to distribute it widely for consumption. The garden was now overgrown with weeds, and water stood stagnant and green in the deep cisterns, as if it knew its importance, and yet it was not fit to drink. Reptiles were in abundance, but not a bird was heard to sing. The sunbeams were scorching here, but they were still more scorching as we drove through the dry, stony river bed; we were devoured by thirst. It was very refreshing to get a cactus fruit—*chumbus* it was called. I vowed, in gratitude for its cooling drink, that I should put it into song—it whose flowers and fruit bear the colors of Spain:—

Yes, yellow and red are the colors of Spain;
In banners and flags they are waving on high;
And the cactus flower has adopted them too,
In the warm sunshine to dazzle the eye.
Then symbol of Spain, thou flower of the sun,
When the Moors of old were driven away,
Thou didst not with them abandon thy home,
But stayed with thy fruit and thy blossoms gay,
The thousand daggers that hide in thy leaves
Cannot rescue thee from the love of gain;
Too often it is thy fate to be sold,
Thou sunny fruit with the colors of Spain.

The following is from the chapter on Grenada:—

The following morning the scene of the fray appeared in its usual beauty and tranquillity. The sunbeams played through the branches of the trees; the fountain splashed; the clear water in the ditches streamed onward, bearing with it freshly plucked roses. Castanets sounded; a handsome young lad, clad in velvet, with well-combed hair, danced in the middle of the dusty road, with a little girl scarcely twelve years of age, poorly but neatly dressed; she wore a corn-flower blue frock, a rose-red apron, and a yellow dahlia drooped in her black hair. The dance was graceful, and, as it proceeded, full of passion. * * * There passed, too, a band of gypsies in holiday attire, probably a whole family, the women equipped in violent colors, and with fiery red flowers in their shining black hair. Even the tiny children, who were being carried, had each stuck a blossom into its hair. This family the author later saw figuring in a part of the Alhambra, which was being photographed. "They stood and lay in groups round the court; some of the smallest children were perfectly naked; two young girls with dahlias in their hair stood in a dancing position, holding castanets; an old, fearfully ugly gipsy, with long grey hair, was leaning against a slender marble column, as he played the *zambomba*, a sort of kettle-drum; a stout but extremely pretty woman, in a tucked-up embroidered dress, struck the tamborine."

THE FIJI CANNIBALS.

War and Man-eating—Great Massacre—Mutiny and Murder by a Crew.

The Fiji *Times* of July 23 thus describes the outbreak of war on the northwest coast, which was attended by a terrible massacre. Particulars of the fate of a Mr. Norman, who was murdered and eaten by his crew, are also given:—

We have just heard frightful news from the Ba, on the northwest coast of Viti Levu. For some time past the Ba people have been at war with the mountaineers, and a few have been killed on both sides; but a letter just in from the native minister informs us of a fearful massacre. The mountaineers from Navosa came down to Nalotu, an inland district, hitherto subject to Ba, and the advanced fortress or Bri-ni-mua of the Ba people. They put up a war fence, and then Wawabalavu, the Navosa chief, called out and said, "You Nalotu people, I am Wawabalavu. I it was who ate Mr. Baker and the Ba men. Do you trust to trust to the Lasakau people? Dont; their trade is fishing. You offer peace offering or make submission that you may live." The Nalotu people were filled with fear, and presented peace offerings. The mountaineers then entered their towns and remained for a few days in apparent friendliness, but their number was being continually increased by new arrivals from the hills. They then turned round suddenly upon the Nalotu people and slaughtered 370 of them. That so many have been killed is beyond doubt. Silas, the native minister, who lives at Ba, writes:—"The Navuuivasi town, 171 killed; Drantani, 111; Koroikewa, 58; Nasaga, 27—altogether, 370. That this number were clubbed is clear, but there are many still missing, who are hiding in the jungle, or have been taken prisoners of war to Navosa. Perhaps they are killed, but their bodies have not yet been found. Only 104 have escaped alive to Ba." The heathens say that the next town they will attack will be Sagunu, the chief town of the Ba district. It is thought that Nabeka, a noted cannibal Ba chief, who is envious of Tui Ba, is one with Wawabalavu in this treachery. The same tribe, and from the same town, murdered the unfortunate missionary, Mr. Baker, in 1867, in his attempt to pass through their country on an exploring tour. The Ba coast has no white settlers upon it, but attention was being drawn to the Ba river, and land was being bought upon it for cotton-growing when the writer was in Fiji three months ago.

Captain Field, of the Mary Ann Christina, informs us that on board the Colleen Bawn, at Tanna, he met with Jimmie Lasulasu, who has long since been reckoned with the dead. Our readers will remember that a boat which left Levuka for Nasavusavu about twelve months ago, with seventeen New Hebrides laborers, their employer, Mr. Norman, late of Sandhurst, near Melbourne, and the aforesaid Jimmie, never reached its destination. The boat was thought to have been wrecked, and all on board lost. Jimmie Lasulasu informed Captain Field that when on their way to Nasavusavu the natives took possession of the boat, compelling them to steer first one way and then another, and threatened to kill them if they did not land them on their own island. On the seventeenth day they murdered Mr. Norman, splitting his head open with a tomahawk. They cooked and ate the body, thrusting portions of his cooked companion into the face of Jimmie. The journey was long, and with no food or water on board the hardships may be imagined. The natives died one after the other, till by a lucky chance the boat was cast upon the shore-reef of an island only twenty miles from that to which they belonged. Jimmie has been living on that island for the last twelve months, and was perfectly nude when rescued by the Colleen Bawn a week or two since. Mr. Norman was a highly respectable settler, who, besides his plantation in Fiji, had a grocery business in Sandhurst, in charge of which he left his wife, now his widow, when he came down here. He procured the laborers from the William and Julia. They had been engaged and brought here by Captain McLiver, and some who came with them are said to be now on Mr. Scott's plantation at Vido.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A Corrected List of Our New Delegation in Congress.

The following list shows the political complexion of the new Congressional delegation elected last week in this State, as compared with the present delegation:—

Dist.	Present Congress.	Next Congress.
1.	Saml. J. Randall, D.	Samuel J. Randall, D.
2.	Chas. O'Neill, R.	John V. Creely, R.
3.	Leonard Myers, R.	Leonard Myers, R.
4.	Wm. D. Kelley, R.	William D. Kelley, R.
5.	Caleb N. Taylor, R.	A. C. Harmer, R.
6.	D. Stiles, D.	E. L. Acker, D.
7.	W. Townsend, R.	Wash. Townsend, R.
8.	J. L. Getz, D.	J. Lawrence Getz, D.
9.	Oliver J. Dickey, R.	Oliver J. Dickey, R.
10.	Henry L. Cake, R.	J. W. Killinger, R.
11.	D. M. Van Auken, D.	John B. Storms, D.
12.	G. W. Woodward, D.	L. D. Shoemaker, R.
13.	Ulysses Mercur, R.	Ulysses Mercur, R.
14.	John B. Packer, R.	John B. Packer, R.
15.	R. J. Haldeman, D.	R. J. Haldeman, D.
16.	John Cessna, R.	B. F. Myers, D.
17.	D. J. Morrell, R.	R. Milton Spear, D.
18.	W. H. Armstrong, R.	Henry Sherwood, D.
19.	G. W. Scofield, R.	G. W. Scofield, R.
20.	C. W. Gilfillan, R.	C. W. Gilfillan, R.
21.	John Covode, R.	H. D. Foster, D.
22.	Jas. S. Negley, R.	James S. Negley, R.
23.	D. E. Phelps, R.	Ebenezer McJunkin, R.
24.	Jos. D. Donley, R.	Wm. McClelland, D.

The present Congressional delegation consists of 18 Republicans and 6 Democrats. The delegation to the next Congress, according to the returns, contains 14 Republicans and 10 Democrats. As compared with the present delegation, one Republican is superseded by an Independent Republican, 5 Republicans are succeeded by Democrats, and one Democrat is succeeded by a Republican.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET AND No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW LINEN GOODS—FALL STOCK at Greatly Reduced Prices.
New Table Linens; New Napkins, very cheap.
Bargains in Towels; cheap lots of Linen Sheetings.
Pillow Casings, all widths.
Heavy Towelling Diapers, 2 cases assorted patterns just in.
The best Stitched Shirt Bosoms.
Extraordinary Bargains in Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Gents' Handkerchiefs.
N. B.—We also exhibit an extensive and cheap stock of FLANNELS, BLANKETS AND WHITE GOODS. 8 21 mwf

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 15.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 10. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

HENRY G. THUNDER'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, No. 1028 PINE Street, is now open for the reception of pupils. See circulars at Music Stores. Office hours 8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. 10 11 1m*

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan Read.
"ROME," from the Palatine Hill, by J. O. Montalant.
THE GRAND WORK,
"The White Mountain Notch,"
BY THOMAS HILL
New Rogers Group, "Coming to the Parson."
Exquisite Swiss Carvings from Interlaken, at all prices.
New Chromos. New Engravings.
"The Changed Cross;" "The Wetterhorn," 30x40, the largest ever made.

EARLES' GALLERIES.
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION AT CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,
BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARCUS CAUFFMAN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of ISABELLA CAUFFMAN, MEYER GANS, and WOLF STEPPACHER, Executors of the last will and testament of MARCUS CAUFFMAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on THURSDAY, November 3, A. D. 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 33 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
SAMUEL WAGNER, Jr.,
10 19 wfm 5t Auditor.

HATS AND CAPS.

AMERICAN SILK HAT COMPANY,
No. 721 MARKET STREET.
Broadway and Young Gent's Fall Style Silk Hats, now ready, at manufacturer's prices. A call is asked to satisfy and please all in quest of stylish Dress Hats, as to price and quality.
Remember the NAME and NUMBER. 9 21 1m

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp4

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMPS.

PROPOSALS will be received until TUESDAY, the first day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing complete Revenue stamps, of the following classes, denominations, and sizes in present use, and as hereinafter specified, viz.:—

CLASS I.

Adhesive Stamps—General and Proprietary, viz:—
General—One cents, two cents, three cents, four cents, five cents, six cents, ten cents, fifteen cents, twenty cents, twenty-five cents, thirty cents, forty cents, fifty cents, sixty cents, seventy cents, one dollar, one dollar and thirty cents, one dollar and fifty cents, one dollar and sixty cents, one dollar and ninety cents, two dollars, two dollars and fifty cents, three dollars, three dollars and fifty cents, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, twenty-five dollars, fifty dollars, and two hundred dollars.
Proprietary—One cent, two cents, three cents, four cents, and five cents.

CLASS II.

Beer stamps, hogsheads, barrels, half barrels, third barrels, quarter barrels, sixth barrels, and eighth barrels.

CLASS III.

Stamps for distilled spirits, tax paid, 10 gallons, 20 gallons, 30 gallons, 40 gallons, 50 gallons, 60 gallons, 70 gallons, 80 gallons, 90 gallons, 100 gallons, 110 gallons, 120 gallons, and 130 gallons.

CLASS IV.

Stamps for distilled spirits, "other than tax-paid," distillery warehouse, rectified spirits, and wholesale liquor dealers.

CLASS V.

Tobacco stamps, ½ pound, 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 15 pounds, 20 pounds, 21 pounds, 22 pounds, 40 pounds, and 60 pounds.
Class 1, to be gummed, dried, and perforated, and prepared for issue in sheets.
Class 2, without gumming and perforation, prepared for issue in sheets, 20 stamps on a sheet.
Class 3, without gumming, to be engraved with nine coupons and one stub attached to each stamp, each stamp and stub to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 150 stamps, three on a page, and book to be appropriately lettered and numbered. Bidders will also make proposals for this class of stamps, as above, 300 stamps to the book.
Class 4, without gumming and perforation, each stamp to have an engraved stub attached, stamps and stubs to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 400 stamps, 4 on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered.
Class 5, ½ pound to 5 pounds inclusive, without gumming and perforation, to be issued in sheets, 12 stamps on a sheet.
All the other denominations mentioned, excepting the 15 pounds, to be engraved with stub attached, stamps and stubs to numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form, each book to contain 400 stamps, 5 stamps on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered. The 15-pound stamps to be as above, with the addition of nine coupons, attached to each stamp.
Bids are also asked for the ½ to 5-pounds stamps inclusive, to be prepared and bound in book form, as above described, with stubs, but without the coupons.
Specimens of the above-mentioned stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and sizes and descriptions taken therefrom.
Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps, separately, inclusive and exclusive of paper, deliverable at their place of business, and also at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington. The cost of delivery should be given, both inclusive and exclusive of the cost of packing and boxing. Bids will be made separately for printing in one and two colors. Stamps of Class 1, the principal color to be permanent and the other fugitive. All the other classes mentioned to be printed in permanent colors. The additional cost of printing a tint upon the stamps printed in one color should also be stated.
Bidders will state in their bids the mode of printing proposed by them, whether plate printing or surface printing.
Each bid to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper proposed to be furnished, and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several kinds and denominations of stamps.
The contract will require all designs, dies, and plates to be prepared, and dies and plates to be kept bright and sharp, and that new and additional designs, dies, and plates shall be made either for the present kinds and denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and all such designs, dies, and plates to be the property of and delivered to the United States Treasury Department, at the termination of the contract, or whenever demanded by said department. That the stamps shall be prepared and delivered of such kinds and denominations, and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the time being may direct.
A statement of the numbers of stamps issued during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner.
And that all measures and precautions which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall deem necessary to take in order to protect the Government against fraud or negligence on the part of the contractor or his employes shall be taken at the proper charge and expense of the contractor. No bids will be considered except from parties who have been, or are, actually engaged in the business of steel engraving and printing, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies, and plates in their possession.
Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points. Bidders will state the time from the date of the contract, if awarded, when they will be ready to commence delivering the stamps, and their daily capacity for delivery thereafter.
Bids may be made for any one class of stamps mentioned in this notice, or for all.
Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons that, in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in such reasonable sum as may be required by the Government for the faithful performance of the contract.
The contract to be made for not less than one year nor more than three years, as may be agreed upon.
In awarding the contract the Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in case it shall appear to be for the interest of the Government to do so.
Proposals should be carefully sealed and marked "Proposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
C. DELANO,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
October 10, 1870.
Approved—GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
10 13 12t Secretary.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 208 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21, 1870.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, the 21st day of November, 1870, for materials and labor "for repairing the Stone Piers belonging to the United States in the harbor of New Castle, Delaware."
Separate proposals must be made for each class of material and labor.
Materials will be required as follows:—

CLASS I.

About 1800 lineal feet of hemblock timber for crib work.

CLASS II.

About 1500 pounds iron bolts and spikes for crib work, and 250 pounds cast-iron dowels for securing face stone.

CLASS III.

Sufficient stone to do the repairs (both face stone and rubble) are on hand at the piers, except angle stone, which will be offered for by the cubic foot.
Labor is required as follows:—

CLASS I.

Repairs to crib work and putting down a platform for stone superstructure.

CLASS II.

Cutting dovetail joints and dowel holes to the face stones on hand, and putting all the stone as required, both face stones and filling, in place.
Proposals for furnishing timber will be by the lineal foot; for bolts, spikes, and dowels by the pound; for labor on timber, by the lineal foot in place, including care of timber and iron delivered; for cutting stone for each header and for each stretcher; for setting face stones, for the lot; for putting rubble in place, per perch of 25 cubic feet.
All materials and labor to be of the best quality, subject to inspection, and rejection if not approved.
A deduction of ten (10) per centum to be made on partial payments.
Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for repairing the Stone Piers belonging to the United States in the harbor of New Castle, Delaware."
For blank forms for proposals and further information, inquire at this Office, where plans and drawings of the work can be seen.
J. D. KURTZ,
10 18 6t Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18 6mh

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 15, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, *in triplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1870, for the
TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES
from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 31st day of December, 1871, on the following routes, viz.:—

ROUTE No. 2 (BY WATER).

From the wharf at Brazos Santiago, Texas, to Fort Brown, Texas, and
From Fort Brown, Texas, to Ringgold Barracks, Texas; per 100 pounds *for whole distance between each point.*
Proposals will also state the rates at which bidders propose to transport to or from each of the above named points, officers and enlisted men with their authorized allowance of baggage.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

ROUTE No. 4.

From Indianola, Texas, or the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad to San Antonio, Texas.

ROUTE No. 5.

From San Antonio, Texas, to—
Fort McIntosh, Texas.
Fort Duncan, Texas.
Fort Clark, Texas.
Fort McKavett, Texas.
Fort Concho, Texas.
Fort Stockton, Texas.
Fort Davis, Texas.
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.
And any posts that may be hereafter established in Northwest Texas, south of Red river.
Posts west of Fort Davis will be supplied by Government teams.

ROUTE No. 6.

From the Ship's Tackle at Galveston, Texas, to Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad.

ROUTE No. 7.

From Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad, to—
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.
And any posts that may be hereafter established south of Red River in Northwestern Texas.
The transportation to be furnished *exclusively by horse or mule teams*.
Except in cases of emergency, this service may be performed by one train per month.
Returning trains will transport supplies from point to point on the direct route of return towards the initial point, or to any point or points beyond the first point of destination, at contract rates; and should trains be sent from their original point of destination to another point empty, half the contract rates shall be allowed, for the distance travelled empty, on the amount of stores to be transported, and full rates for the distance travelled after loading.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport supplies, which will include the transportation of supplies accompanying the movement of troops.
Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons (whose responsibility must be certified by the clerk of a Court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him; and the residence and post office address of each bidder and guarantor must be stated.
The amount of bond required from the contractor for each route will be thirty thousand (30,000) dollars.
Forms of contract may be seen at the Quartermaster's office at Galveston, Indianola, San Antonio, Ringgold Barracks, Brownsville, Fort McIntosh, and at this office.
The Government reserves the right to use its own means of transportation for this service when deemed advisable to do so, and to reject any or all bids offered.
Any further information will be promptly furnished on application in person or by letter to this office.
Proposals must be plainly endorsed on the envelope:—
"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. ——"
and addressed to the undersigned.
By order of Brevet Major-General Reynolds, Commanding Department.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chief Q. M. Dept. of Texas. 10 5 15t

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.
COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.
The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.
INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.
The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
N. B. Browne, Clarence H. Clark, John Welsh, Charles Macalester, Edward W. Clark, Alexander Henry, Stephen A. Caldwell, George F. Tyler, Henry C. Gibson, J. Gillingham Fell, Henry Pratt McKean. 5 13fmw

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.
House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MODERN RESIDENCE on Chesnut street, west of Broad. Four-story brick main and three-story double back building. Eight chambers, saloon parlor, sitting-room, library, verandah, dining-room, two kitchens, bath-rooms, water closets, etc., two heaters, etc. In good order and repair. Lot 22 by 235 feet to Sansom street. Possession with deed.
ROBERT GRAFFEN & SON,
10 5 wfm7t No. 537 PINE Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 2106, 2108, 2110, 2127 and 2133 WALNUT Street. Prices ranging from $22,000 to $55,000, or will be rented. Address, by note, S. C. BUNTING, Jr.,
9 30 24t* No. 218½ Walnut street.

NO. 1221 WALNUT STREET, CENTRALLY located, will be sold by THOMAS & SONS, on TUESDAY, November 1. Lot 24 by 150 feet in depth. 10 18 3t

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 18 tf

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15 fm? DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

INSURANCE.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732.
TRUSTEES.
William H. Hamilton, John Carrow, George I. Young, Jos. R. Lyndall, Levi P. Coats, Samuel Sparhawk, Charles P. Bower, Jesse Lightfoot, Robert Shoemaker, Peter Armbruster, M. H. Dickinson, Peter Williamson, Joseph E. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.
Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.
CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,
Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.
HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

BUZBY & HUNTERSON,
MORNING GLORY
Stove, Heater and Range Warehouses
Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND St.,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Special attention to Heater and Range Work.
Repairing promptly attended to. 10 8 1m

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
IRON FOUNDERS,
(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.
JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President. JAMES HOEY, General Manager.
6 27 mwf 6m

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,
NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,
Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.
By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 2w

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1870.

Titled Swindling.

The fancy which Americans have for being swindled out of house and home by titled foreigners is one of the most interesting intellectual phenomena of the age. If a ragamuffin steals my purse or my coat, I may properly apprehend him (if he gives me a chance), have him locked up in a station house over night, and appear against him next morning at the Tombs Police Court. After having seen that he is sent to the Island for six months I retire to my home aglow with the feeling of having done my duty to myself and friends with having supported the cause of justice and helped to protect society. I have no compassion for the ragamuffin and I have a considerable access of admiration for myself. I am a pillar in the community, and have shown a good deal of heroism and self-denial in taking such strong measures to recover my property. If, however, my reputation or my private fortune is put in peril by some titled swindler who commits his forgeries and petty larcenies trusting to the glamour of a dazzling personal address, I submit to the imposition with a tolerably good grace and take no pains to punish the scoundrel. Such is my charming inconsistency as an American. If I were not an American, I should not so easily fall a dupe. Over and over again we discover instances of this in the gullibility of fashionable papas and mammas, who are on the look-out for counts, dukes, and princes for their daughters. A few of the instances float into view in the columns of the newspaper; the majority are lost sight of in consequence of the natural repugnance of the principal parties to having their names figure in a police court. A specimen of the frailty that I refer to has recently taken place in this city, and has been illustrated in the person of a foreign "count," who admired an article of jewelry which a fashionable young lady was wearing. The fashionable young lady, the better to gratify the "count's" curiosity, detached the jewel from her person and presented it to him, but not exactly in the manner of "Claude Melnotte" when making away with "Beauseant's" diamond snuff-box and "Glavis'" diamond ring. *She* was not quite so far gone as that. *Her* intention was simply to allow the foreign nobleman a nearer inspection. The foreign nobleman accordingly inspected and, having done so, caused the jewel to vanish by some artful prestidigitatorial touch, and continued the conversation in apparent obliviousness of having the jewel about him. The young lady at length ventured to remind the count that he had not returned the jewel. He blandly insisted that he had. Unconvinced, but too well bred to remonstrate, the young lady kept silent, but "told her father" the instant that the "count," like "Alfred Jingle," escaped. The count was never seen again. The jewel turned up in a jewelry store where it had been sold for some five or six hundred dollars.

The Universalist Association.

Yesterday the Unitarians, to-day the Universalists. I have not much to say about them, but the little that I have to say is rather interesting to those who watch the development of religious ideas, and are fond of finding in that development a reason for believing that all religions are of use in this world, and that all work together in the education of humanity. There is, then, in this city an association known as the Young Men's Universalist Association of New York. As yet its years are young, and its influence is not very profound. Its rooms are in Broadway somewhere among the Thirtieth streets. Its formation was, I believe, the result of the refusal of the Young Men's Christian Association to receive Universalists into membership. The Christian Association was so certain that it had got hold of the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, religiously speaking, that it could afford to shut down upon young men who ventured to believe that erring humanity was vouchsafed another chance in the other world. And so the present association was formed—which, by-the-by, does not presume to vie with the older and more firmly-established organization. Still it has taken a good start, and things bear a healthy look and promise to develop favorably. In process of time it is pretty certain that the Universalist Association will vie with the older society in everything calculated to provide that wretched young man from the country with the comforts of a home. When that young man gets those comforts I hope he will let me know.

Madame Seebach.

Since my first references to her, some weeks ago (when her first appearance was nightly expected), I have not said much about Madame Seebach, simply because I did not wish to burden my correspondence with anything approaching to monotony. And yet justice compels me to say—and it ought to compel the readers of THE TELEGRAPH to hear with hearts willing to be convinced—that Madame Seebach is, in some respects, one of the greatest actresses that ever visited America. She is a trifle *passee*. Her published lives unblushingly announce her as thirty-three. Add ten years and you come nearer the truth. Still she makes up with such art as to seem remarkably young. She is full of light and sweetness, and has made a great success among the German population, and, to some extent, among the fashionable circles in this city. Her best *roles* are "Jane Eyre," "Marguerite," and "Mary Stuart." She excels in the expression of supreme joy and supreme agony. I presume in time she will play in Philadelphia.

ALI BABA.

THE RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From the N. Y. World.

For so careful and shrewd a politician, Senator Cameron made a great mistake on the subject of the election when he telegraphed the President that "Pennsylvania is right side up." In the light of the official returns we see that his side and that of Grant were never down so low in that great State.

The successes which have been obtained there by the Democratic party this fall are the more remarkable from the fact that in the present campaign they were almost without organization and discipline. There seems to have been no efficient central committee, and each candidate made the contest on his own account. Some of the election returns are full of interest.

In the Sixteenth district B. F. Meyers, free-trade Democrat, succeeds John Cessna, the most unscrupulous member of that notorious Committee of Elections by whose action so many Democrats have of late years lost the seats to which the people had elected them. In a spirited contest on a direct issue of free trade and protection, the official majority against Cessna in that formerly Republican district is thirteen votes; and this notwithstanding the fact that Cessna's forces were increased by about a thousand negro voters.

R. Milton Speer, Democrat, is elected over Daniel J. Morrell in the Seventeenth district, composed of the iron counties of the Juniata Valley, by a majority of eleven votes. Mr. Morrell is well known as one of the members of the Cambria Iron Company at Johnstown, Pa., and as a part owner of the Bessemer steel patent. His votes in Congress in favor of his own selfish interests were directly challenged in the contest, and he was defeated on that issue. His majority two years ago was 1004. The overthow of this member of the tariff ring will do much to break down its power.

Henry Sherwood, Democrat, defeats Wm. H. Armstrong in the Eighteenth district by twenty-two votes on the official count. This is a great victory. In 1868 Armstrong was sent to Congress by a majority of 2028 votes. His bad record in Congress in favor of the tariff monopolists, the land-jobbers, and other combinations to defraud and oppress the people, has caused this great revulsion in public sentiment. Two counties of this Pennsylvania district lie along the Southern New York line, and the same state of opinion on political questions exists on both sides of the border. In Chemung, Steuben, and Alleghany counties results similar to that in Potter and McKean counties may be anticipated in November.

In the three Pennsylvania Congressional districts above mentioned the aggregate majorities of all three Democratic candidates elected sum up only forty-six votes; and already notice has been given that the seats of two them will be contested. This has been the radical game of late years. When defeated by the people they have carried their cases before a partisan committee of elections in Congress, and have corruptly secured a fraudulent reversal of the popular decree. But the people will not patiently witness the renewal of such outrages in the next Congress.

Gilfillan, who went to Congress in 1868 with a majority of 1812 votes, is defeated by Samuel Griffith, Democrat, in the Twentieth district; and Donley, in the Twenty-fourth district, finds his majority of 1123 completely reversed, and Captain William McClelland, a Democrat, elected over him by a majority of nearly seven hundred. The same causes which operated against Cessna, Morrell, and Armstrong worked with double force against these radical members in the extreme western portion of the State.

Henry D. Foster succeeds John Covode in the Forty-second Congress from the Twenty-first district. He was defrauded of his seat in the present Congress by the Committee of Elections, but he is now returned by a majority of 700—a vote so decisive that no committee of Congress will dare to interfere with this verdict of the people. Covode himself did not risk a contest, and Andrew Stewart, an octogenarian, familiarly known in Pennsylvania politics as "Tariff Andy," was thrust forward to meet defeat at the hands of a free-trade Democrat. Mr. Foster has already served in Congress, and is an able and experienced leader.

In the strong Democratic district of Luzerne and Susquehanna a radical is elected to Congress by apathy and divisions in the Democratic party. In the districts in which we have recorded the success of the Democrats, they won by squarely facing the radicals on their tariff record in the present and former Congresses. But in Luzerne the canvass was timidly and coldly conducted against the monopolists, and defeat is the consequence. The same may be said of the Lebanon and Schuylkill districts, in which an energetic campaign on the true issues would have secured a Democratic triumph.

Pennsylvania has done nobly. There is a net gain of five Democrats for the Forty-second Congress, making a change of ten votes in that body. Now for New York. Let us make sure that our success is as great in proportion and as creditable to us as that which has been achieved by our Pennsylvania friends.

At an early day we shall analyze the successes which have been obtained in Indiana and Ohio. We have taken up Pennsylvania first, because the result in that State is so complete an answer to the timid counsels of those who would have the Democratic party dissemble its convictions on the doctrine of free trade for the sake of winning Pennsylvania votes. This election shows that even in Pennsylvania a manly stand on free-trade ground is what insures the support of the Democratic masses.

—A Mr. J. K. Fisher, who recently returned to San Francisco from Lower California, says that the gold mines of San Rafael Valley are very rich, and that, to his certain knowledge, one of the proprietors had been in the habit of pounding out from one to three pounds of the precious metal daily.

—St. Louis was recently excited in consequence of a report that a native of New Orleans, resident in that city, had died of yellow fever. On investigation it was found that death had occurred from congestive intermittent fever, which gives a yellowish hue to the skin.

—A very delicate operation was recently performed upon a man thirty years of age, at Springfield, Mass., for cancer of the left upper jaw. It comprised an exsection of the entire left side, and part of the right side of the jaw, together with the table of the left eye. The patient is doing well.

—Birmingham, Pa., and its suburbs, support seventy-four taverns, forty-nine saloons, eight wholesale liquor stores, and eight houses where liquor is sold in conjunction with dry goods.

—A wily scoundrel at Troy recently procured a warrant for the arrest of his wife, after having beaten her so badly that she was compelled to seek protection and shelter at the police station.

—A young woman of Harvard, Mass., finding that her husband had another wife living, sought out the deserted one, brought her and her two children to Boston, where they are all four now living happily together.

SURVEY NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INTERESTED in the alteration of the following Public Plans of the City are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions of the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed TUESDAY, November 22, 1870, at 10 A. M., at the Court Room, main building of the State House, to consider said alterations, and any objections against the same may be made by any freeholder then and there. The plans in the meantime may be seen at the office of the Department of Surveys, No. 224 S. Fifth street.

Public Plan No. 21, by revision thereon of the street lines and grades of part of the Fifth Section Tenth Survey District, bounded north by Allegheny avenue, south by Lehigh avenue, east by Kensington avenue, west by Fillmore street, Twenty-third ward.

Public Plan No. 121, by revision thereon of grades, on Thompson street, from Twenty-sixth street to Thirty-first street, Twentieth ward.

Public Plan No. 179, by revision thereon of the street lines south of the Navy Yard and east of Front street, First ward.

Public Plan No. 240, by the location thereon of Paoli street, from Ridge avenue to Wissahickon street.

Public Plan No. 151, being a survey and regulation of the street lines and grades of the Second Section, Kingsessing, bounded on the north by Warrington avenue, south by Darby avenue, east by Fifty-third street, and west by Sixty-second street, Twenty-seventh ward.

Public Plan No. 152, being a survey and regulation of the street lines and grades of the Third Section of Kingsessing, bounded on the north by Warrington avenue, south by Darby avenue, east by Sixty-second street, and west by Cobb's creek, Twenty-seventh ward.

THOMAS J. WORRELL,
City Solicitor

10 18 2t

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT!

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

We offer for sale, at par and accrued interest, the SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Free from all Taxation,

OF THE

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

The Railroad property, which is mortgaged for security of the holders of these Bonds, is finished and has been in full working order since 1854, earning and paying to its stockholders dividends of ten per cent. per annum regularly upon the full paid-up capital stock, now amounting to $17,957,850.

The Bonds have forty years to run, ARE REGISTERED and FREE FROM ALL TAXES, interest SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable September and March.

For further particulars, apply to

DREXEL & CO.,
C. & H. BORIE,
W. B. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

Philadelphia, August 3, 1870. 10 17 tf

A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 10 1 1m*

NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are

General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

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The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

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Dealers in Government Securities,
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Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

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DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

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SUCCESSORS TO

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc etc. 9 5

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m

No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

11§ MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
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Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1 3m
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

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R. B. THOMAS & CO.,
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WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
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ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
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8 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
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SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Peremptory Sale of Oil Paintings.

Mr. Charles F. Haseltine

Will sell his magnificent and new collection of

Oil Paintings at Public Sale,

ON THE EVENINGS OF

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, October 27 and 28, at 8 o'clock.

The Sale will take place at his Galleries,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

Where the Paintings are now on FREE EXHIBITION.

The sale will include Tissot's great Painting of "THE DANCE OF DEATH," and Hue's beautiful Picture of a LADIES' RESTAURANT IN PARIS, and specimens by

Schroyer, Vibert, Fauvelet,
Pecrus, Kraus, Brend'si,
Van der Venne, Koch Hamon,
Daubigny, Sistery, Hue,
Worms, A. Weber, P. Weber,
Laufant de Metz, Dargelas, Baron,
Pasini, Schaefels, Shayer,
Meyerheim, Callie, Lasalle,
W. T. Richards, E. L. Henry, Aufray,
Veron, Rene Menard, etc. etc.

Also, eleven Paintings, sold by order of the Assignees of Joseph B. Hildeburn. 10 19 9t

SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
On Wednesday Afternoon,
October 19, at 3 o'clock, superior Dutch Flower Roots. 10 18 2t

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CABINET PIANO, French Plate Mirrors, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Bookcases, Extension, Centre, and Bouquet Tables; Mattresses and Bedding; China, Glassware, Office Desks and Tables; Stoves, Velvet, Brussels, Axminster, and other Carpets, Double-barrelled Gun, Etc.
On Thursday Morning,
October 20, at 9 o'clock, about 900 lots Superior Household Furniture, comprising a general assortment.
ELEGANT SILVER PLATE.
Also, elegant silver coffee and tea sets, six pieces, in walnut cases. Also, elegantly chased silver water pitcher. 10 18 2t

Sale No. 246 S. Eighth street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Velvet, English Brussels, and Other Carpets, Etc.
On Friday Morning,
Oct. 21, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the handsome walnut furniture, carpets, etc. 10 19 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SPECIAL SALE OF
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WORK.
Manufactured mostly by Messrs. Winckle & Hopper.
On Thursday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 1117 Chesnut street (Girard row), will be sold a stock of elegant first-class Cabinet Ware, comprising suits of parlor furniture of elegant patterns, upholstered in silk cotelaine, plush, and terry; dining-room and library suits of new and elegant patterns; chamber suits of various styles; wardrobes; sideboards; cabinets; console tables; extension dining tables; bookcases; centre and bouquet tables; library, Spanish, dining-room and other chairs; hat-racks; cane-seat chairs of various patterns, etc.
FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS.
At the same time will be sold about 20 French plate pier mirrors in gilt frames.
The goods will be open for exhibition on Wednesday, when catalogues will be ready. 10 15 2t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE; Rosewood Pianos; Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain, and Venetian Carpets; Walnut and Gilt-Frame Mantel and Chamber Glasses; Spring, Hair, and Husk Mattresses; Large Wardrobes, Bookcases, Office Tables and Chairs, Secondhand Furniture, China, Stoves, Etc.
On Friday Morning,
October 21, at 9 o'clock, at No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold by catalogue, a large and elegant assortment of well-made Furniture, comprising—Parlor suits, with rich maroon and green plush coverings; also, library suits, with reps and haircloth covers; handsome walnut chamber suits, finished in oil, of latest patterns; also wardrobes, bookcases, library and centre tables, chairs of various kinds, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; silver plated ware and cutlery, engravings, china, glassware, etc.
ROSEWOOD PIANOS.—At 1 o'clock, will be sold, 3 rosewood pianos.
SECONDHAND FURNITURE.—Also a large assortment of furniture from families. 10 19 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning, [10 14 5t
Oct. 20, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
October 21, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 10 15 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
October 24, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 18 5t
Also,
A LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF DRESS GOODS, by order of
Messrs. Henry Barbey & Co.,
being the balance of the importation. Particulars to-morrow. 10 19 4t

SALE OF 2,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning, 10 19 5t
October 25, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons,) No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY.
Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held EVERY MONDAY.

TO STATIONERS AND OTHERS.
FALL TRADE SALE OF STATIONERY, BLANK WORK, PENCILS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
21st inst., at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of first-class stationery, including—Blank-work, letter, cap, note, and billet papers; envelopes, wrapping and shoe papers, gold and steel pens, pencils, inks, slates, leather and fancy goods, stationers' hardware, cutlery, etc. 10 18 2t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 9§

LARGE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, UMBRELLAS, HATS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning.
Oct. 20, 1870, commencing at 10 o'clock, on two months' credit. 10 15 4t

FURS, FURS, FURS.
Fourth large trade sale, American and imported furs, etc., by catalogue.
On Friday Morning,
Oct. 21, at 10 o'clock.
ROBES, ROBES.
Also, 100 wolf, fox, bear, Angora, coon, and buffalo robes. 10 15 5t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale.

JOSEPH PENNEY
AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [8 25 tf

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Mad'lle Nilsson will give her fourth concert in this city to-morrow evening. There will be a matinee on Saturday.

AT THE WALNUT this evening Mr. J. S. Clarke will repeat his personations of "Dr. Pangloss" and "Timothy Toodles."

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Man and Wife* will be given for the last time this evening. To-morrow the comedy of *London Assurance* will be presented.

AT THE CHESNUT the Lingard troupe will appear in the extravaganza of *Pluto*.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the burlesque of *Man and Wife* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a burnt cork version of *City Life*, with other attractions, will be presented this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety programme is offered for this evening.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Lingard may be called a conquering hero, for all he needed to do apparently was to come and command the most flattering honors a public can pay. His engagement has been brilliant up to this moment, not only suffering no diminution in the size of the audiences, but actually stimulating curiosity and excitement with each performance. His songs, transformations, speeches, voice, manner, and graceful movements have become the rage with young ladykom, and the charming *naivete* of (Mrs. Lingard) Alice Dunning has had a corresponding effect upon the opposite sex. The company surrounding these star performers is precisely such an one as they require—Messrs. Boniface, Morrison, Fisher, Dunning, and Dickie Lingard thoroughly understand their positions, and have talent sufficient to sustain them in a satisfactory manner.

Their engagement is prolonged for another week. The musical extravaganza of *Pluto*, with its lively melodies and mirth provoking portraitures, and the comedietta of *Little Toddlekins* will be presented each evening. To the energy of Peter E. Abel, Mr. E. L. Davenport may conscientiously return thanks, for Mr. Abel is the right man in the right place.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE METHODIST CONVENTION.

The Meetings of the Methodist State Convention—The Second Day's Session—The Topic and the Discussion.

The second day's session of the Methodist State Convention was held this morning in Horticultural Hall. The proceedings were opened with devotional exercises. The 103d psalm was read by Rev. George Peck. The hymn, "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne," was sung under the direction of Mr. William G. Fischer, and prayer was offered by Mr. Peck.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Bishop Simpson then took the chair, and the special order for the morning session, the reading of the essay on the topic of "The Type of Piety necessary to the highest prosperity of the Church," was called for. The committee on the topic consisted of Rev. George Peck, D. D., Rev. G. D. Carrow, D. D., and Rev. F. Hodgson. The essay was read by the Rev. Mr. Hodgson. The following is an abstract of the essay:—

Among the elements of church prosperity we place numbers—ratio of increase—numbers bearing an encouraging proportion, not only to other religious denominations, but to the whole population. Pecuniary resources must also be included. Money is indispensable, and the more there is of it in the Church the better it is for the Church, if it be honestly obtained and consecrated to right uses. Another element is found in places of worship, adequate in numbers, and well adapted to the wants and tastes of those who are to occupy them. Educational facilities, sufficiently under the Church's control to protect its sons and daughters from error, is another element.

Very prominent among the elements of success is a restless, irrepressible spirit of propagandism, with effective means therefor. Another is to be found in an ample supply of devoted and efficient ministers. One by no means to be overlooked is a creed so obviously scriptural and in accordance with common sense as to command not only the assent but also the affections of its ministers and people. Also a government which is mainly the outgrowth of the spiritual life of the body, and distinguished by its adaptation to the leading objects of corporate church existence. Another is a general harmony, with so much difference of opinion and agitation of questions as belong to freedom of thought and its brotherly and Christian expression. Nor would we omit to mention territorial expansion, and an intention to occupy ultimately all ground not already occupied by organizations to which we can conscientiously entrust the spiritual interests of the people.

But the chief element of a Church's prosperity is the salvation of men upon a large scale.

It is assumed that piety is essential to the Church's success. This piety must be real.

The experience of church members must correspond with the apostolic description.

There are some things to be avoided if we would lead on our Church to complete triumph. We must guard against the tendencies of ritualism. The sacraments must not be lightly esteemed. The Church must lose by their neglect, but she may lose immeasurably more by their perversion. Is there not a leaning of the minds of some Methodists to the doctrine of baptismal regeneration? We must also guard against that dead formalism which may exist where there are no tendencies to ritualism. Of this we have had many striking examples.

There is also that form of religious culture and manifestation which magnifies unduly the emotional part. On the contrary, this part of the religious life may be disparaged and depressed to the great detriment of the Church, under the pretext of cultivating the conscience and the moral principles. It is the absence of religious joy and enthusiasm which makes the theatre, and the opera, and the hops of so much account with some professed Christians. And if the feelings and their expressions are to be kept under such imperious control in the house of God, so that there cannot be an amen except it be read from the book, and hosannas and hallelujahs are contraband and disorderly, except they come from a godless and paid quartette, human nature will generally assert and indemnify itself by wild excitement elsewhere, and under other circumstances.

Certain other defective types of religious character may be described thus:—There are those who are ever ready to pray in public, and bear their testimony, and visit the sick. They have a blessing for every good cause, and for all the poor. They say be ye clothed and paid, but they do not give, or if they give they give it sparingly and grudgingly. These remarks have reference of course to those who can pay if they will. On the other hand there are those who seem to measure their piety and the piety of others by the extent of their donations. They will not visit the rich or speak to their neighbors on the subject of religion.

There is a style of piety which aims at professing a good profession on every public occasion, while there is another style which avoids profession. It has no religion to talk about, or if it attempt a statement of personal experience it is in terms so self-deprecating you might almost conclude that unsuccessful conflicts with innate depravity were its loftiest ideal of personal religion. The grace of God is not honored by it. There is also the periodic type. It comes on on Sundays and intermits during the week, and sometimes entirely for months, and reappears at the protracted meeting or the revival with encouraging but delusive promise of permanence.

The type of piety necessary to the highest prosperity of the Church must unite what is good in all types. It must have its beginning in conviction for sin—a painful conviction that sin begets trouble, that the way of the transgressor is hard, with a consciousness of personal condemnation. This must graduate into repentance—a sense of dissatisfaction, not with God's law and administration, but with our own condition and conduct, as wholly in the wrong and with sin itself as an abominable thing justly hated and punished by God. This must eventuate in strong faith in Christ. We must have a piety which insists imperatively upon being present and presiding over the parlor, the drawing-room, the dining room, the nursery, the kitchen, the store, the counting-room; the office, the exchange, the field, the barn, the political assembly, the hall of justice, the Senate and all the high places of national authority as well as in the assemblies and judicatories of the Church.

Perhaps some one is ready to say, Well the essayist makes no reference to the doctrine of entire sanctification. Does he not believe it? I do! Yes, I do as firmly as I believe the doctrine of the divinity of Christ, or of atonement by Christ, or of justification by faith, or of the resurrection of the dead, of future and eternal punishment, or of everlasting glory and happiness for the righteous.

The inquiry resolves itself into this. What is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning us? The question before us is not left to the discretion of the church. Much has been said by writers and preachers about elevating the standard of piety in the Church. That is fixed—we cannot change it. We may improve greatly the average of the Church's piety, but not its standard. There it is uplifted as a manifestation of the manifold wisdom of God.

In every branch of the Christian Church there are some exemplifying the highest style of Christian manhood and womanhood. This must also be the experience of the masses, in the Church, of all its members or with few exceptions. Discipline must do its work. The rich and the poor, the learned and the unlearned, the old and the young, must press towards the mark. Give us one such Church as this, O Lord, if it be Thy will—let it be the Methodist Episcopal Church—not to stand alone, but to lead off—the rest will soon follow and stand abreast with us. Then will the great Church militant move on to decisive victory. It will set up the banner of the cross all over the earth. As a polished mirror it will reflect the glory of God on vivid and flashing coruscations upon the Heavens and the millennium will soon come.

After the reading of the essay a hymn was sung. Musical exercises were also interspersed throughout the entire proceedings. The discussion on the subject of the essay then commenced.

The Rev. J. B. Paddock made a forcible address on the subject, and was followed by Rev. B. H. Cruver, who said that he felt perfectly assured that every man born within the pale of Christianity was convinced that the religion of Jesus has a power to convert the world.

The subject, under the circumstances, is commended to us in an eminent sense. The temper of the times is such that the public mind is drawn towards materialism, and it should be the highest aim of the Church to counteract the baleful tendency.

The reverend gentleman continued at length.

Rev. John A. Gere next followed. He said as regards the elevation of the standard of Christianity he could not agree with the author of the essay. It can't be done. The piety should be the same that our forefathers expressed and enjoyed. It should not be elevated or altered, but we should hold strictly to that. If we mind that strictly, the standard will be high enough.

Rev. J. Walker Jackson said that he had the same ideas as relates to the standard of piety.

Rev. Mr. A. Gurney, President of the National Local Preacher's Convention, was introduced and made an address. He said that he believed in a piety that makes a man pay one hundred cents on a dollar, and makes him deal honestly with his fellow man. A [illegible] hat brings men to Christ, and that takes the cross in the marts of daily trade. I believe in a piety which is not fault-finding, but will take just whatever minister God sends them. I believe a brighter day is dawning through the instrumentality of the Methodist Church, and I rejoice with you for it.

Rev. Mr. Thrush, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, and Rev. W. M. Grey, of the Philadelphia Conference, followed. Mr. Grey said that he believed in the specialty of the Methodist Church. The time is not far off when but few will be left in uncertainty concerning the doctrines of the Church. All its doctrines are founded upon the Word of God. It is thought strange that a minister can occupy the same pulpit for years and not devote one Sunday to the explanation and teaching of the doctrines of the Church, and it is strange. We have much to fear from the influence of respectability. We are more in danger of becoming cold from it than from all our extreme Methodist customs.

The extreme doctrine of extreme sanctification should be held to. We pay deference to all law and authority in the Church. Methodism has been progressive. It has made law for itself according to the popular sentiment and has not waited for the law to be made.

A member in the audience sent a written query to Rev. George Peck, asking for a reply. The query was as follows:—"Can a man always ascertain the exact time of his conversion?"

Dr. Peck read the query and replied to it. He said that in some cases the time could be fixed and in some cases it could not. But the fixing of the time was not necessary for the salvation of the soul.

Rev. J. Walker Jackson offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we have heard with very great pleasure and satisfaction the report on the "Type of Piety necessary to the highest prosperity of the Church," and that we here and now adopt said report as a declaration of our sentiment upon that important subject.

A resolution was offered by the Secretary and adopted, empowering a committee, consisting of one from each conference, to procure the names of subscribers to the printed minutes of the convention.

The following names were announced as the members of the committee:—

Pittsburg Conference—J. H. Conkle.
Erie Conference—A. S. Dobbs.
Central Pennsylvania Conference—J. W. Ockerman.
Wyoming Conference—De Witt C. Omsted.
Philadelphia Conference—Samuel W. Thomas.
East Genesee Conference—C. L. F. Howe.
East German Conference—Rev. West Plummer.

The convention then adjourned until 2½ P. M. with the singing of the doxology and the benediction.

THE POLICE—LIEUTENANT KILLACKY BEFORE ALDERMAN BEITLER.—This morning Lieutenant Killacky, of the Fourth district police, was before Alderman Beitler on the charge of assault and battery on Captain Terrence McCusker, of the Insurance Patrol. It seems that on Sunday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, the Insurance Patrol had been notified that the fire at Sixth and Arch streets had broken out afresh. Repairing there, and finding it impossible for them to extinguish the fire, they sent word to the Phœnix Hose Company, and they came to the place and put water on the fire. While working inside, a drunken fellow came in, and interfering with the patrol was ejected. The police was on the outside at the time. The patrol returned to the building, and on making their reappearance on the street Lieutenant Killacky appeared on the scene and arrested two of the patrol. In the morning Captain McCusker went to the station and had his men released on bail. There was a crowd of men in the station and words ensued between Captain McCusker and Lieutenant Killacky. On going into Cherry street one of the patrol was knocked down. Captain McCusker then interfered, when Lieutenant Killacky directed the arrest of McCusker and several of the patrol. The other party were all allowed to go, except the man who was held by Captain McCusker. George A. Napier and John Rowlett, two of the patrol, testified to the facts, and the Lieutenant was held in $800 bail for trial.

GRATEFUL THANKS.—A few weeks since the Mayor and President of the Board of Education of Richmond visited Philadelphia, and were shown through our schools and other places of public interest. This morning Mayor Fox was in receipt of the following document:—

OFFICE BOARD OF EDUCATION, RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 15, 1870.—At a called meeting of the Board of Education held in the Mayor's Office, City Hall, on Tuesday, October 11, 1870, it was unanimously

Resolved, That by the generous and whole-souled hospitality extended to our President and Superintendent of Schools by her Mayor and President, Secretary and members of the Board of Education, Philadelphia rivetted another link in the chain that bound the city of Richmond to her. In the hour of our great calamity she extended a helping hand, and relieved the widow and orphan. She now bids us persevere in our ascent of the hill of knowledge, and freely offers us the benefit of her advice and experience.

We cordially invite each and all of them to visit us and see if we have not profited by good counsel.

* * * * *

A copy from the minutes.

JAS. H. BINFORD,
Secretary Board of Education.

Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of Philadelphia.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND.—The National Association for Publishing Literary and Musical Works for the Blind has just issued a volume entitled "The Life and Beauties of Shakespeare," a reprint of the last London edition of the celebrated selections of William Dodd, LL.D. Previous to the issue of this book, scarcely two pages of Shakespeare's writings had been printed in raised letters, and the boon that such a compilation will be to the blind can scarcely be appreciated by those who have not merely the whole of Shakespeare's works, but the whole range of literature to select from. This and the other works of the association are sold to all blind persons at cost price, and to those who are not able to pay they are given away. In order, therefore, to accomplish its good work, the association is dependent upon the generosity of the public, and we ask for it the cordial regards of our readers. The only authorized agent of the association is Mr. H. L. Hall, whose office is at No. 316 N. Twenty-first street, and to whom any contributions may be addressed in full confidence that they will be properly made use of.

A DRAWBACK TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF GIRARD ESTATE LANDS.—According to the will of Stephen Girard, none of the land in Schuylkill county belonging to the estate can be alienated. There are upwards of 20,000 acres of coal land in this county, and no lot can be sold at a colliery establishment, and the house must be erected at the expense of the tenant or operator. This is a very great drawback towards the improvement of this property, and results in a positive injury to the neighborhood. Judge Parry, of the county, has lately given another opinion, that the interests of the trust would be greatly benefited by the disposal of lots to any person who desires to build houses on the property near the collieries, and reside there. On the strength of this opinion the Trustees of the Trust will make application to the Court in a short time to do so, the proceeds of the sale to be paid into the trust fund.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—On Monday evening Mr. Nathan S. Peterson died at his residence in Germantown of the effects of a singular accident. Mr. Peterson had suffered for several years from the effects of having drank a glass of hartshorne through mistake. He has suffered since from a chronic inflammation of the throat which often required the use of a probang. On Saturday last he was using a probang when the sponge came off and lodged in the throat, producing much pain, and from the effects of which he died.

Mr. Peterson was much beloved by a large circle of friends and business acquaintances. He was aged 32 years, and was a member of the firm of J. Peterson & Co., tanners, No. 809 N. Front street.

ROW IN ST. MARY STREET.—About one o'clock this morning a man named James Brown was set upon by a party of colored men at Sixth and St. Mary streets, and was severely beaten. He managed to release himself from the clutches of his assailants, and was chased several squares, when he claimed the protection of a policeman. The latter arrested Stephen Barlow and Benjamin Shelock upon the charge of having been concerned in the attack on Mr. Brown. On the person of Shelock was found a black-jack. Defendants had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, and were committed for trial.

DESTRUCTION OF A PLANING MILL.—About half-past one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Ashmead's planing mill, situate on the corner of Green street and Chelten avenue, Germantown, and before the flames were extinguished the structure was almost entirely destroyed. The mill was rough-cast, with a two-story front and a one-story addition in the rear. There was considerable stock on hand at the time of the conflagration, and the loss is estimated at $25,000. Upon this there is an insurance of only $10,000.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Charles Robison is the name of an individual who yesterday afternoon relieved a gentleman standing at Eighth and Jayne streets of a watch and chain. Robison was pursued as far as Eighth and Market streets, where he was taken into custody by one of the Sixth District policemen. The stolen property was found in his possession. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and was committed in default of $1500 bail.

ROBBED A ROOM-MATE.—Francis D. Loudenberger was arrested yesterday on suspicion of the larceny of a quantity of clothing from a young man who roomed with him at No. 611 North Front street. The accused was arraigned before Alderman Toland, and was held in $500 bail to answer.

DIED SUDDENLY.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest at Philip street and Columbia avenue upon the body of David Little, who died suddenly.

STABLE BURNED.—About 10 o'clock last night the stable of John O'Brian, at Harrison and Hedge streets, was destroyed by fire, incurring a loss of about $1500. The property was not insured.

THE NOLEN HOMICIDE.

Habeas Corpus in Crawford's Case.

At 2 o'clock to-day, Judge Peirce sat in the old Quarter Sessions Court Room for the purpose of disposing of the writ of habeas corpus issued on behalf of Alexander Crawford, who was on Monday committed by Alderman Kerr to answer the charge of homicide in taking the life of John C. Nolen, at the meeting of the return judges on Thursday last.

Dr. Shapleigh was examined as to the cause of Nolen's death, and the same evidence taken in the preliminary examinations, which we have already published several times, was submitted by the Commonwealth.

Dr. William K. Gilbert, who attended Nolen, testified that on Thursday evening he told Nolen he was going to die, and Nolen then said he was shot by a man named Crawford.

Policeman Samuel Burns, who was on duty at the Supreme Court, said that, after the door was broken open, he saw something thrown from the direction of Nolen towards Crawford, and then the latter shot him.

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE.—Dr. Saunders reports that more than fifty new students are added to his college, making this old seminary much larger than it has ever been. He receives the sons of living or deceased clergymen free of charge for tuition. He invites the public to witness the exercises and beautiful order of all the classes of small boys, youths, or young men at any time.

THEFT OF A VALISE.—Michael Kelly was arrested in the Fifth Police District, on Tuesday night, upon the charge of the theft of a valise from a house on South street, above Ninth. The prisoner was locked up for a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

VISITING CARDS. VISITING CARDS.

One Quire French Paper with Envelopes to match, in a neat box, stamped, only 30 cents.

JOHN LINERD,
6 29wsm 9mSp No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

OPENING.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

WILL OPEN

On Thursday, 20th inst.,

THE

LATEST NOVELTIES

IN

FALL AND WINTER

CLOAKS.

1412 and 1414 CHESNUT Street.

"OPENING."

Canned Fruits,

Preserves, Etc.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

No. 1204 CHESNUT Street,

Having given special attention to the selection of

The Very Finest Fruits,

And having had them preserved in the most careful manner, respectfully invite their patrons and others

On Thursday, October 20,

To call specially and examine their assortment. [10 18 3trp

THE BEAUTIFUL IN ART,

WEDDING OUTFITS, Etc.

KERR'S

CHINA HALL,

No. 1218 CHESNUT Street.

CLOCKS, BRONZES,
CHINA, GLASS,

USEFUL FANCY GOODS FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.

New Goods Now Opening.

LARGE ASSORTMENT AT ALL PRICES. 10 15 6trp

SPECTACLES,

Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

No. 924 CHESNUT Street,

7 30 mwf14p PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Occupation of Soissons.

The Surrender Due to Treachery.

Plans of the Bonapartists.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Cabinet Squabble.

Judge Kelley and "Wigwag."

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Shelling of Chateaudun.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A despatch from Chateaudun, dated yesterday afternoon, announces that the Prussians had just begun to shell the town.

Germans Expelled from France.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 19.—The Belgian Government has sent to Prussia five thousand Germans who were expelled from France. They will be forwarded over the border to Herbesthal at the expense of the Belgian Government.

Occupation of Soissons.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The army of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, twenty-two thousand strong, entered the city of Soissons on Sunday. Fifty thousand rounds of ammunition were found.

The bombardment lasted only four days, as has been reported, and there is much surprise expressed that no more vigorous defense was made. It is said the people of the city insisted on capitulation. At Lille it is thought the surrender was due to treachery, and was brought about by Bonapartists, who are known to be scheming with their allies in the island of Jersey and in London.

The Plan of the Bonapartists

is to place the Prince Imperial on the throne, with the Empress Eugenie as regent.

FROM WASHINGTON.

An Entertaining Scene at the White House.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Gen. Cameron, who arrived last night, and Judge Kelley, who arrived this morning, were both at the White House to-day and had an interview with the President. Kelley got in first and was warmly received by Grant, who congratulated the Judge on his defeat of Colonel Thomas and the free-traders in the Fourth district.

Kelley had scarcely got under way with what he had to say to the President before Cameron's card came in, followed closely by the old man himself. Of course, anything like private talk on the part of Kelley with the President was brought to a close. The conversation became general, and turned almost entirely upon the late election in your State.

Both Cameron and Kelley were surprised at how little the President seemed to know of the result. He did not seem to have heard of the defeat of Gilfillan or of Donley. Altogether, he expressed himself as well pleased with the result in the State. Both Kelley and Cameron united in urging the appointment of Douglass, of Pennsylvania, the present Deputy Commissioner, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the place of Delano.

There is reason to believe the President has about made up his mind to give Douglass the place, despite. Boutwell, who wants a gentleman named Parnell appointed. Douglass has the inside track at present.

But there were other matters about which Cameron and Kelley, who are not the best of friends, wished to speak about to the President privately. Each sat waiting for the other to go, but it was no go. Cameron having come in last, had the best of Kelley, and finally the latter got up and left Cameron master of the field.

Kelley intends going back later in the day to have his say out. It is understood that when Kelley left Cameron cautioned Grant that the member from the Fourth district would bear watching, but the President didn't take to the suggestion, and intimated that Kelley had taught him all he knows about the tariff and protection to home industry.

He thought that on the whole Kelley was not a bad fellow, and significantly added that he (Kelley) had just informed him that he had no axe to grind and no favors to ask. This was a hint so broad and so homely that Cameron said he believed he would go, and thereupon left the presence.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Narrow Escapes from Death.

STAUNTON, Va., Oct. 19.—W. W. Corcoran, an eminent Washington banker, had a narrow escape from death this morning. He attempted to get on the cars when in motion, and was hanging to the lower step of the platform, being prevented from getting in on account of the crowd in front of him. He came in contact with a piano lying close to the cars on the depot platform, and which knocked him off. He escaped with a stunning.

A gentleman named Walsh also attempted to get on when the cars were in motion, and was thrown off and dragged a short distance, but finally fell before the cars could be stopped. Both accidents occurred on the platform of the rear car, which accounts for their escape from instant death.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire—Fatal Accident.

TROY, Oct. 19.—A fire in Piatt & Co.'s lumber yard at West Troy last night destroyed $10,000 worth of lumber.

Cornelius Redding (fireman), James Jarvis (master mechanic), and Martin Jewell were drowned in the central shaft of the Hoosac Tunnel yesterday. Each of the deceased left a large family.

FROM THE WEST.

A Sharp Frost.

DETROIT, Oct. 19.—There was quite a sharp frost throughout the State and a good part of the West last night, the first of the season.

A CONNECTICUT SENSATION.

Chloroforming a Crazy Man.

The New Haven *News* of October 17 says:—There is confined at our almshouse a man who is mad as a March hare. He is religiously crazy, very volatile, ugly in temper, and filthy beyond description. Yesterday it became necessary to have him taken from the cell where he has been confined, in order to have it thoroughly cleaned. Dr. Ward tried all the persuasion he was capable of to induce the madman to be quiet and allow himself to be taken care of, but the poor fellow's mind was wandering among the ruined walls of Zion, where the serpents hiss and spit, and the birds of evil hide, and he became violent and dangerous. It was also ascertained that the madman had secreted in the nasty straw of his cell a razor and other things. It was concluded to be a good plan to try the persuasive influence of chloroform, and a hole was bored in the floor over his cell with an inch and a quarter auger. As soon as the hole was made, the crazy man would stop it up with rags by means of a stick that he had procured, and the doctors had a lively time. Dr. Bissell, who was present, produced from among his repertory of instruments a machine like a garden syringe, and came to the little half-moon hole in front of the cell. The machine was full of chloroform. The man, exulting in his strategy and throwing things around in a loose and unpleasant manner, presented a full face front to the hole in the door, whereupon the doctor let drive the contents of the machine. It struck fair and filled his beard and moustache, and very soon he became quiet as a lamb under the astonishing novelty of treatment. After he had been subdued, he was brought out of his cell and thoroughly washed all over and put into clean clothing and transferred to another cell which had been prepared, there to stay until another removal shall become necessary.

STREET-CAR GYMNASTICS.

A Young Lady Jumpist.

Experience is a hard teacher, as was illustrated yesterday afternoon at the intersection of North Capitol street and Delaware avenue with North B street. For weeks, and even months past, the occupants of the "red" cars have often seen a display of agility on the part of one or two ladies, who generally leave the car at that locality with the remark to the conductor, "Oh, no, thank you, don't stop; I can get off all right." Well, they generally do, but yesterday one didn't. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, as red car 20 was approaching Wardeman's old factory, on Capitol Hill, three of the passengers, an elderly lady and gentleman, and a young lady, looking to be about twenty-two years of age, arose, and without signifying to the conductor that they wished the car to stop, proceeded to the rear, as if to leave. He politely, with hand on bell strap said, "One moment, I'll stop the car." Old gentleman—"Oh, no, sir, don't stop; we are all three used to getting off the cars in motion." Conductor—"All right, sir; just as you wish." Arriving then at the corner, the car was proceeding quite slowly, when the old gentleman and lady landed themselves safely, but it was "hi-buck-a-lo-do" when the young lady, attired in blue silk, alpine hat, pretty shawl, and well-fitting high boots, attempted to make her exit, for in consequence of some entanglement of the last mentioned articles, she fell directly across the next track, her shawl going one way, her hat another, and her dress promiscuous like. Ladies in the car said, "Oh, my!" and gentlemen directed their gaze to the other side of the street with a great appearance of interest. The conductor again apologized, so as to set himself right, while men on the platform said, "Well, it will teach her a lesson." The old lady helped the young one up, her first anxious look being given to her hands, the kid gloves on which were split from a to izzard. That party will no doubt stop the car hereafter.—*Washington Star.*

Daniel McFarland as Toodles.

Patrolman Carrick, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, walking through Thirtieth street, about 1 P. M. yesterday, upon nearing Sixth avenue, saw a man meandering toward him with most unsteady feet, whose torn and blood-stained clothing, and besotted face, cut here and there as if by a fall, told the tale of a common drunkard. The officer caught hold of the man and asked him his name, but his mumbled and incoherent reply could not be understood and he accordingly took his prisoner to the Jefferson Market Police Court. Here the drunken man was placed in what is known as the "cage," where, on one of its wooden benches, he was left to repose during a recess in the session of the Court. At 4 o'clock the drunkard had sufficiently recovered his senses to be brought before Justice Fowler. The officer stated the facts of the arrest, and said that at the time he made the arrest the prisoner was in immediate danger of falling through a cellar of great depth. The prisoner seemed to resent this insinuation as to his physical fallibility, and said in a loud tone of voice that his name was Daniel McFarland, and that he had escaped greater dangers than the one that threatened him in falling down a cellar. Placing his hand in his coat pocket, after a moment's search he held up a package of letters, saying that he was the man who shot Albert D. Richardson, and that there was the proof of his wife's infidelity (showing some letters).

The examination of the prisoner was adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, in the meanwhile to be incarcerated in a cell of the court prison.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The activity at the Produce Exchange showed a marked diminution to-day under the advance in freights and while breadstuffs were not lower the market was heavy. The telegrams from Chicago report a similar state of affairs in that city, the rates by lake propellers having been advanced on the expectation of heavier shipments and a subsequent competition for freights. Doubtless the heavier tone of the market is due in a measure to the report by cable that an armistice between France and Prussia is very probable, the anticipation of peace serving to check the speculation for such an export of breadstuffs as would result were the combatants to prolong hostilities indefinitely.

"Moreover, the gold market was weak, and by its decline checked purchases for export, as it likewise checked the shipment of stock now in the city. The decline in gold was due directly to telegrams from Europe that an armistice was very likely to be brought about between France and Prussia pending negotiations for peace. The earliest sales at the Board were at 113@113⅛, from which there was a pressure of sales to 112⅝. Here the leading bankers in foreign exchange advanced their rates quite sharply and gold reacted to 112¾, the final sales this evening occurring at that figure. As far as might be judged from the course of the gold loan market, it would seem that the holders of gold have not entirely relinquished their idea of causing an advance, for the rate of borrowing, which ranged from flat to 1-64 in the forenoon, was put up as high as 1-16 before the close of transactions outside the Clearing House. It is not supposed the 'bull' interest is extensive or powerful, but its management of the loan market has certainly been skillful. One cause of the failure of the conspiracy in September, 1869, was the bad grace with which the 'bulls' then managed their gold; for they let the 'bears' obtain the upper hand in the loan market and were constantly paying extravagant rates to have their gold carried. In the present movement the 'bulls' have seldom given the 'bears' an opportunity to get the gold without paying a consideration for its use, and they appear to have drawn or loosed the reins at will. That they exerted their power in this direction to-day was quite visible, and the employment of their resources in this respect was one of the reasons for the reaction in gold. On the other hand, the 'bears' move quite confidently against them, inasmuch as the market already gives them a large profit and in view of the prospective disbursement of the November interest on the public debt. The rise in exchange has, however, complicated the temporary situation, though the further declension of gold is only a matter of a few days or a few weeks, according as the question of freights shall adjust itself to permit a heavier export of produce. While the market for breadstuffs, as above noted, has been heavy and duller, the prospect of peace in Europe has revived the demand for cotton in Liverpool, where the market to-day was firm and active, with heavy sales of the staple, so that if there continue an obstacle to the export of breadstuffs we shall see a vast improvement in our exports of cotton, and the value of gold determined by our increased trade in this article. Scan the situation as we may, it seems impossible that circumstances will conspire to arrest our steady progress in prosperity and to a further obliteration of the gold premium.

"The scarcity of commercial bills arising out of the decreased export of the past week and the check to the movement of breadstuffs impelled the leading bankers to advance the rates of exchange to-day, and the market closed fully one-half per cent. higher than at the opening. Other reasons are also assigned for this movement, the most prominent being the anticipation of a large demand to meet the payment of the coupons on our five-twenties held in Europe and the apprehension that in case of peace following the negotiations said to be now pending in Europe, there will be a withdrawal of the foreign capital which had been sent here out of the glut of London.

"In face of the larger dealings at the Stock Exchange during the past week the money market works easily at five per cent., the latter being the general rate on call loans, with pledge of miscellaneous collaterals. Borrowers on Governments as a rule pay five per cent., with exceptions at six per cent. The rate is confined to this limit, and transactions at four or seven per cent. are so rarely exceptional as not to be fairly quotable. In commercial paper there is a diminished movement, but rates remain unchanged."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 N Penna 7s... 94	200 sh Read R..b30. 50⅝
$2000 C & Am 6s, 89 92½	100 do. s30wn.50 3-16
$5000 Amer Gold....112⅜	100 do.....c.50 3-16
$5000 do.........112⅜	300 do..s30wn.50 3-16
$2500 do c.112⅜	100 do.....c.50 3-16
5 sh Leh Val..... 58½	200 do.. ..b10. 50½
3 do......... 58½	1600 do ......ls. 50½
100 sh Cat Pf.b5&i. 38¾	400 do....b5&i. 50½
100 sh Read..s30wn. 50½	100 do......b5. 50½

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Cent Pac Bds. 90½	200 sh Read R...b5. 50½
$1000 Read 6s, 43-80. 97½	1900 do ls.50 1-16
4 sh Leh V R..... 58½	200 do...b10.50 1-16
26 sh Penna R..... 60¼	2500 do.....b60. 50½
30 do.......c. 60¼	700 do.....b10. 50½
100 sh Leh Nav.b30. 32¾	1000 do ...2d.50 1-16
200 do.....b60. 32¾	1500 do........50 1-26
200 Read. s30....50 3-16	200 do....2d.50 1-16
100 do.......50 3-16	200 do ..b10.50 1-16
100 do.....b30. 50½	100 do...b10.50 1-16
100 do....b5.50 3-16	200 do....2d.50 1-16
100 do.....b60 50 31	100 do.......50 1-16
100 do.......... 50½	

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Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.

Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.

Carriages taken on Storage.

Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.

Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.

Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS,
10 19 tf Auctioneers.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

Continued Prussian Successes.

Capture of Chateaudun.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Unitarian Conference.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Capture of Chateaudun.

TOURS, Oct. 19.—The following official news is made public by the Minister of War:—

VENDOME, Oct. 19.—Chateaudun was captured last night by the Prussians after a siege lasting from noon till 10 o'clock at night. It was defended by the troops of the National Guard and 900 franc-tireurs, who retired disputing every foot of ground. The Prussian forces were 8000 strong, and they were well supplied with artillery.

The Armies at Orleans.

There is no official news whatever from the two large armies now confronting each other near Orleans. It is understood the French are slowly falling back, and that the Prussians seem to be returning towards Orleans, thus defeating the plan of the French general to draw them on. Tours is filled with French troops who have just arrived.

American Volunteers at Tours.

A band of Irish and American volunteers has just arrived here. They are now marching through the streets, carrying the American and French flags.

Explosion at Sedan.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—An ammunition wagon was blown up yesterday near the castle at Sedan. The greatest consternation was created. The gates of the town were closed, the drawbridges drawn up, and the guards recalled to the castle, as it was thought an attack had been made. Order was soon restored, however. Three Bavarians were killed by the explosion, and a great number injured. The accident was caused by a spark from a smoker's pipe.

Another Sortie at Paris.

On Friday, October 14, the Parisians made another sortie with several battalions of troops and they were repulsed. A French entrenching party at Villejuif was driven into the city on the same day. Five hundred French prisoners, Gardes Mobiles, escaped from Dormans, on the 16th, near Chateau Thierry, during an attack by franc-tireurs.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Unitarian Convention.

Continued from the Third Edition.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—On motion of the Rev. Dr. Bellows, a committee on business was appointed. A resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven, to whom should be referred all questions on new creed or amendments to organization, without discussion, to report on Thursday morning, provoked an earnest and spirited discussion, the Rev. Mr. Hepworth protesting against referring to a committee the most important business of the conference. A motion to lay on the table prevailed—yeas, 128; nays, 116—many women voting on the question.

The Hon. Henry Chapin, of Worcester, Mass., was then elected by acclamation permanent President of the convention, and in accepting the position made a graceful and eloquent acknowledgment, counselling perfect freedom of speech and thought, but unity of spirit and action of the conference.

Specie Shipments.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The specie shipments to Europe to-day were $179,000, the Russia taking $134,278 and the Wisconsin $45,000.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
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CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

The Philadelphia Cloth House,

NORTHWEST CORNER

NINTH and MARKET.

Finest Goods for Men's Wear at Retail.

ENGLISH STRIPE CASSIMERES.
FINEST AMERICAN CASSIMERES.
FRENCH DIAGONAL COATINGS.
ENGLISH DIAGONAL COATINGS.
GRANITE AND ENDREDON COATINGS.
VELVET SILK AND CASHMERE VESTINGS.

100 Different Styles

Overcoatings.

ELYSIAN, ROCHEFORT,
RATINES, CHINCHILLAS,
ESKIMOS, FUR BEAVERS.

Meltons

In the New Colorings for Suits and Overcoats.

Wm. T. Snodgrass & Co.,

N. W. Corner NINTH and MARKET,

9 24 smw13t4p PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

CARPETINGS.

Axminster,
Velvets,
Brussels,
Tapestries,
Three-ply Ingrains,
Oil Cloths, Etc.

LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,

No. 635 MARKET STREET,

9 30 fmw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.